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# DAILY REPORT

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*People's Republic of China*

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

GENERAL

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION ON PALESTINE REPORTED

OW081234Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)--The United Nations General Assembly this morning adopted a resolution on the question of Palestine. The resolution stressed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be established without the achievement, inter alia, of a just solution of the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. The resolution called for the invitation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in all the efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East question on an equal footing with other parties.

The Chinese delegation voted in favour of the resolution. In his explanatory speech, Chinese representative Pi Chi-lung said, "We firmly support the Palestinian and other Arab people in their just struggle against Israeli Zionism and superpower hegemonism, for the recovery of the lost territories and the restoration of national rights. Based on this position, the Chinese delegation has voted in favour of the draft resolution."

The General Assembly began its consideration of the question of Palestine on November 27. Speaking on the opening session, the PLO representative Faruq al-Qaddumi denounced the imperialist and Israeli Zionist expansionist schemes in the region. He stressed that the Palestinian people would continue their struggle until their inalienable rights were exercised in their homeland, no matter how the Zionist and imperialist forces combined against them.

Representatives from the Third World countries and other small and medium-sized countries pointed out that the Israeli aggression and annexation of the Arab land, coupled with superpower rivalry in the region, was the root cause of the trouble in the Middle East. A basic condition for an over-all peaceful settlement in the Middle East was the withdrawal by Israel from the occupied lands and the exercise of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the creation of their homeland. They expressed their unequivocal support to the Palestinian people's just struggle and called for reinforcement of the cooperation and solidarity among the Arab countries so as to thwart the imperialist attempt to split their ranks.

PRC UN REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS ON SOUTH LEBANON SITUATION

OW101831Y Peking NCNA in English 1755 GMT 10 Dec 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 9 Dec (HSINHUA)--The United Nations Security Council yesterday had a deliberation on the situation in southern Lebanon and adopted a consensus to express its deepest concern over the grave situation in the southern Lebanon. After the council president read a consensus statement, representatives of some Arab and other Third World countries made remarks denouncing the Israeli Zionists for their recent massive invasion of southern Lebanon, and expressing their support to the Lebanese and Palestinian people in their just struggle against Zionism.



Ghassan Tuwayni, representative of Lebanon, **strongly** accused the Israeli Zionists of their barbarous aggressive actions against southern Lebanon. He said, "There can be no security for any Christian or Moslem, but in the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty and authority. And there can be no such restoration of sovereignty or authority as long as Israeli destabilization, in the south and through south, continues to disrupt Lebanon's unity, to destroy its national character, and to prejudice its chances for international concern and assistance." He reiterated that his government solemnly states that it did not look upon UNIFIL (the U.N. interim force in Lebanon) as a permanent arrangement and it had no intention of maintaining the force permanently on the borders or inside Lebanon.

Chinese representative Chou Nan stated that the development of the situation in southern Lebanon caused widespread concern. The Israeli Zionists flagrantly launched repeated massive invasion against southern Lebanon, indiscriminately bombing many areas of Lebanon and heinously slaughtering innocent people there. Israel's serious crimes of continued aggression against Lebanon should be unanimously and strongly condemned by Arab people and the world people as well. He declared that the Chinese Government and people have consistently given resolute support to the Lebanese, Palestinian and other Arab people in their just struggle against Zionism and superpower hegemonism, for the recovery of their lost territories and the restoration of their national rights. The Chinese Government and people maintain that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon must be respected scrupulously.

Chou Nan said that the Chinese delegation, based on the above position, are in favour of the paragraphs condemning Israel as contained in the statement read by the president but dissociate itself from the contents of the consensus concerning the UNIFIL because of its different position in principle on the question of the dispatch of UN force.

CHEN CHU URGES END TO COLONIAL RULE IN NAMIBIA AT UN

OWL01600Y Peking NCNA in English 1525 GMT 10 Dec 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--China has urged an immediate end to the colonial rule of the South African racist regime over Namibia, so that the people of Namibia can win genuine independence. The call was made by Chen Chu, vice-chairman of the Chinese delegation to the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, in his statement at the plenary meeting yesterday.

Chen Chu recalled that for more than half a century, the people of Namibia have waged tenacious struggles to overthrow the colonial rule and illegal occupation by the South African racist authorities and to win national independence and liberation. In recent years, under the leadership of the Southwest African People's Organization, they have resolutely taken up weapons and unfolded armed struggles. "The struggle of the Namibian people is an important part of the struggle waged by the entire African people against racism in southern Africa. This struggle and the struggles waged by the people of Zimbabwe and Azania, supporting and complementing each other and linked with the struggle of the peoples of the world against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, has become a powerful and irresistible force for national liberation in southern Africa," he declared.

For years, Chen Chu went on, the South African authorities have persisted in their illegal rule over Namibia, wilfully carrying out brutal racist oppression and exploitation. Last April, they were for a time compelled to feign 'commitment' to withdraw gradually their troops from Namibia and to terminate their illegal rule there. But they soon launched armed aggression against Angola and Zambia and sent reinforcements to Namibia for intensified massacre of the Namibian people.

"Not long ago, they brazenly went back on their own commitment under various excuses and blatantly announced their intention to enforce their notorious 'internal settlement'. On November 13, the Security Council adopted Resolution 439, condemning the South African authorities for their intransigence and calling upon them immediately to cancel the phoney 'elections' they have planned and to implement the relevant Security Council resolutions. However, turning a deaf ear to all this, the South African authorities, impenitent as ever, have insisted on staging the farce of 'elections'. At the same time, they proceeded to arrest a large number of the leading members of 'SWAPO' and to persecute Namibian patriots on a wider scale... The development over the past six months fully demonstrate that no matter how the South African racist authorities may change their tactics, their objective remains the same, that is, to rig up a puppet regime through the illegal 'elections' under their single-handed manipulation so as to turn Namibia into another Transkei."

Chen Chu continued, "Nevertheless, the Namibian people are a heroic and dauntless people who have been tempered in protracted struggle. They realize that before the South African racist authorities lay down their arms, the only reliable guarantee for defeating the enemy is to keep on intensifying the armed struggle and augmenting the people's strength. At the same time, they are aware that the South African racist authorities have been so arrogant and recalcitrant because they have the support and abetment of a superpower. The other late-coming superpower, flaunting the banner of 'supporting the national liberation struggle', is interfering in many ways and working hard to take the place of the old colonialists and to channel the national liberation movements of southern Africa into their orbit for world hegemony."

He declared, "The Chinese Government and people have always firmly supported the Namibian people in their just struggle against colonialism and racism and for national independence and liberation. We sternly condemn the South African racist regime for its illegal occupation of Namibia and the farce of phoney elections it is currently staging in Namibia. We have always firmly maintained that the Namibian people should attain genuine national independence on the basis of territorial integrity and unification and free from any external interference. The South African racist regime must immediately, totally and unconditionally withdraw all its military and police force as well as its administration from Namibia and terminate forthwith its illegal occupation of Namibia."

The General Assembly should ask the Security Council to take effective measures, including mandatory sanctions, against the South African racist regime in accordance with Chapter VII of the UN Charter as rightly demanded by the African states. "We are convinced that with the support of the people of Africa and the rest of the world, the Namibian people, heightening their vigilance, strengthening their unity, persevering in struggle and firmly rejecting superpower meddling and sabotage, will win final victory in their struggle for national independence," Chen Chu concluded.

## UNITED STATES

## VANCE STATEMENTS ON U.S.-WEST EUROPE PARTNERSHIP CITED

OW102048Y Peking NCNA in English 1938 GMT 10 Dec 78 OW

[Text] London, 9 Dec (HSINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today attached importance to the partnership between the U.S. and West European countries, saying that "a strong Europe is good for a strong America" and the "strength of the Atlantic partnership" is one of the important factors for safeguarding Western security.

In a long speech delivered to the Royal Institute for International Affairs here, Vance mainly dwelt on U.S.-West European economic cooperation and security issues. He admitted that in the past five years, Western countries "have experienced the most severe economic problems of the last quarter century," including inflation, serious recession and high unemployment. He said, "For most of our countries, the most pressing demand today is to revitalize our economies and to restore a sense of confidence in our economic system." While expressing satisfaction with the economic and political cooperation among Western countries during the period of difficulty, Vance warned that "in times of economic difficulty, pressures increase to protect domestic markets, competition sharpens, and we are all tempted to resolve our individual problems at the expense of our neighbours." If this is the case, he noted, "all of us will lose ground, all of us will be worse off."

Vance stressed that the U.S. "fully recognizes" the importance of the economy of the U.S. to the economies of other countries and will work hard to fight inflation and strengthen the dollar. At the same time, he expressed support for the expansion of the European Economic Community and the progress of economic integration in Western Europe. "A strong European Community is in America's interest as well as in the interests of all European nations," he said.

Referring to Western security, he said that this security depends not only on maintaining strong military forces and on the strength of the Atlantic partnership, but also on managing effectively the West's relations with the Soviet Union and on seeking to limit and reduce arms in both East and West. He stressed that "SALT is another instrument for bolstering security." He emphasized that in both the U.S. defense efforts and arms control negotiations, the U.S. "basic aim is to strengthen the security of the United States and that of its allies." "A good agreement can provide more security with lower risk and cost," he said. "Without SALT the strategic competition could infect the entire East-West political relationship." But he admitted that "the emerging SALT II agreement will not solve all our problems." "Necessary strategic force modernization must and will move forward," he said.

He said, "We can find cause for concern in the continuing increases in Soviet military programs and deployments. But we can also find cause for confidence in the steps we in the alliance are taking to preserve the military balance."

Vance arrived in London today on his way to the Middle East. Answering questions after his speech he said shuttle diplomacy might be necessary during his visit to the Middle East and he wished to find a way to solve the problems in the Middle East negotiations now going on.

## PEKING REPORTS U.S. OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT ON VIETNAM TIES

OW101942Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[Text] U.S. State Department official (John Cannon) pointed out that the United States is seeking to normalize relations with Vietnam. He said, however, in considering such factors as the growing conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia and the increasing number of refugees fleeing Indochina, the United States has slowed down the process for normalizing relations with Vietnam. He also noted that the United States must also study the recently signed USSR-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation.

## U.S. TREASURY SECRETARY BLUMENTHAL VISIT TO ROMANIA NOTED

OW091733Y Peking NCNA in English 1526 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Dec (HSINHUA)--Michael Blumenthal, U.S. secretary of the treasury and special envoy of the President Jimmy Carter, arrived here yesterday for a one-day visit at the invitation of the Romanian Government. In a statement at the airport, Blumenthal said: "I come to Romania at President Carter's direction to reaffirm to the Romanian people and President Ceausescu the importance we attach to Romania's independence and to U.S.-Romanian friendship."

The U.S. presidential envoy recalled that President Ceausescu's visit to the United States last April had provided an important stimulus to the development of the U.S.-Romanian relations. "My visit today is a direct outgrowth of the dialogue intensified at that time and a reflection of the importance that the United States, and President Carter personally, attaches to increased cooperation between our two countries." Blumenthal added: "My visit at President Carter's request is also a reflection of the value we place on the constructive role that Romania plays in international affairs. We share with Romania a common adherence to the principles of national sovereignty, independence, equality, non-interference and mutual respect."

The secretary of the treasury was greeted at the airport by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and others. Blumenthal's visit was described in the press here as "part of the continuing consultations on bilateral and international questions between the two countries."

## Ceausescu, Blumenthal Meeting

OW101312Y Peking NCNA in English 1226 GMT 10 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Dec (HSINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, special envoy of U.S. President Jimmy Carter, here today, the Romanian news agency AGERPRESS reported. The report says that charged with a happy mission the U.S. treasury secretary conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu the personal regards of U.S. President Carter and reiterated the hope to continue and deepen the U.S.-Romanian summit dialogue to promote the relations between the two countries in the spirit of the joint statement signed at the end of the talks between the two presidents in Washington in April this year.



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At the meeting Ceausescu and Blumenthal stressed with satisfaction the steady development of relations between the two countries and the desire to develop the relations in economic, political, scientific, technological and cultural fields and other realms of mutual interests on the basis of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit. President Ceausescu and Blumenthal exchanged views on prevailing international issues.

During the visit, Blumenthal held talks with Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Cornel Burtica, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Blumenthal left here for home today. Before his departure, he told newsmen that he delivered to President Ceausescu a message from President Carter.

#### KU MU MEETS U.S. CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT DELEGATION

OW091656Y Peking NCNA in English 1502 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Dec (HSINHUA)--In its drive for the four modernizations, China will have to provide the building industry with better equipment and raise the level of mechanization, Vice-Premier Ku Mu pointed out today when he met with a construction equipment delegation of the National Council for U.S.-China trade.

Ten U.S. companies are represented in this 28 member delegation. W. Stewart Roberts, Jr., leader of the delegation and chairman of the construction machinery equipment committee of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, told Vice-Premier Ku Mu that his delegation had held successful technical discussions in Peking with Chinese departments concerned. The delegation was looking forward to further exchanging techniques and experience with its Chinese counterparts, he added.

Chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China Leonard Woodcock was present at the meeting. Also present were Vice-Minister of the State Capital Construction Commission Hsieh Pei-i and Vice-Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Li Chuan.

#### SOVIET UNION

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY VIEWS POSSIBLE SOVIET INTERVENTION IN IRAN

OW091401Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 8 December reporter's commentary: "The Hegemonists Cast a Covetous Look as Unrest in Iran Continues"]

[Text] The unrest in Iran continues. Large-scale demonstrations and bloody conflicts have erupted again in Tehran, the capital, and other places. This is another serious ordeal for the new government since its formation on 6 November. The world is very concerned about and is paying close attention to the development of this situation. The world's mass media have pointed out that the Iranian upheaval has complicated domestic causes as well as a clear international background. Remarks and statements made by Soviet and U.S. leaders on the situation in Iran clearly reveal this international background.

On 18 November Brezhnev came on the scene and warned the United States against interfering in Iran's internal affairs. He said: Any kind of intervention, especially military intervention, in the affairs of Iran, which borders on the USSR, is regarded by the Soviet Union as infringing on Soviet security and interests.



The Soviet propaganda machine immediately raised a hue and cry, referring to Brezhnev's remark as a timely and stern warning which indicates that the Soviet Union will not remain indifferent to any interference in the affairs of a neighboring country.

On the following day, U.S. Secretary of State Vance retorted, demanding that the Soviet Union guide its actions by the same criterion. On 27 and 30 November U.S. Senate Democratic Leader Robert Byrd and President Carter reiterated the foregoing stand. These mutual accusations show that the two superpowers have their own considerations and arrangements on the developing situation in Iran.

The gulf area is of great strategic importance with rich oil reserves. Iran is an important oil-producing state in this area. The daily amount of oil shipped from the gulf area exceeds one-third of the world's daily oil output. The Western press notes that the oil supply route joining the gulf area and the Mediterranean is the lifeline of the West. The United States maintains very special relations with Iran, deeming it of great strategic importance to the United States and the West to have friendly ties with a powerful and independent Iran.

The Soviet Union has long coveted Iran's oil reserves and strategic position. During the tsarist period. The Russian authorities had already regarded the southern movement to the Indian Ocean as an important component part of the strategy for aggression and expansion abroad, with Iran to bear the brunt. After evolving into social-imperialism, the Soviet Union has inherited and expanded tsarist Russia's ambition and has tried its best to infiltrate Iran. One report quoted Khrushchev as making the following unrestrained remark to an American columnist: Iran is a ripe apple. We are waiting for it to fall into our hands.

In the past the Iranian Government cracked the spy network and arms smuggling of the Soviet Union. Since the increasing turmoil in Iran, there has been more evidence of Soviet interference. The foreign press recently revealed that the Soviet Union had deployed a division of Persian-speaking soldiers in the Soviet-Iranian border region, which was a new noteworthy trend.

A British TIMES editorial has said that Brezhnev's recent remarks were intended as interference in Iranian affairs by the Soviet Union under the pretext of protecting Iran's sovereignty. Some signs of this are discernible from the 3 December PRAVDA article on Iranian affairs. It holds that when an emergency occurs in Iran, the United States may take actions and that open intervention is not ruled out in the aforesaid area, just like the spring incidents in Zaire last year.

It is well-known that in the spring of last year, the Soviet mercenaries intruded into Shaba Province, Zaire. The Zairians repulsed the attack and received assistance from many friendly states as well as the support of the world's mass media. At that time the Soviet propaganda machine was in an uproar, accusing foreign countries of interfering in Zaire's affairs and pretending that the Soviet Union was very concerned about Zaire's territorial integrity and sovereignty. Now that the domestic situation in Iran is unstable, the Soviet propaganda machine is clamoring about the danger of an "open intervention"--a time-worn trick. One cannot but remain watchful to see if the Soviet Union is going to create another Shaba incident. Let's wait to see how the matter develops.

#### WESTERN PRESS CITED ON MILITARY NATURE OF USSR-AFGHAN TREATY

OW082018Y Peking NCNA in English 2006 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Dec (HSINHUA)--Some Western Newspapers and news agencies have pointed out the military nature of the Soviet-Afghan "treaty of friendship, good-neighbourliness and cooperation" which indicates the Soviet intention of seeking a warm water port in the south and oil in the Middle East.

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Both the London DAILY TELEGRAPH and the New York TIMES of December 6 pointed to the military nature of the treaty.

An article carried in the Washington POST on December 6 pointed to the Russian threat to the littoral nations of the Arabian Sea area. The article said: "The Russians since czarist times have eyed the area for a possible warm water port." "The Soviets have traditionally sought friendship treaties with their immediate neighbours to create a special relationship. They also have used them to project Soviet influence into other continents," the article added.

An AP dispatch from Moscow dated December 5 said: "The Soviet Union signed a treaty of 'friendship and cooperation' with Afghanistan Tuesday, consolidating the Kremlin position in the strategically placed central Asian nation." It said some Middle East countries felt uneasy about this.

Japan's TOKYO SHIMBUN said on December 6 that with the conclusion of the treaty, "the United States, Britain and other nations in the West that have profound interests in the Middle East oil fields were felt "a fierce blow" for "this means the Soviet Union has driven a wedge into Asia and the Middle East, showing that it is now really close to the Middle East oil fields.

#### NORTH ASIA

HUA KUA-FENG CONGRATULATES OHIRA ON ELECTION

OW081628Y Peking NCNA in English 1621 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Dec (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, yesterday sent a message to Masayoshi Ohira, heartily congratulating him on his assumption of Japanese prime minister. The message reads:

On the occasion of your assumption of prime minister of the Japanese cabinet, I would like to extend to Your Excellency my heart-felt congratulations.

Your Excellency has made outstanding contributions to the realization of the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, which was signed on the basis of the China-Japan joint statement, has opened up broad vistas for the further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. May the two governments join their efforts in making new contributions to the steady development of the relations between China and Japan and to the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia, the Pacific region and the world.

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

VIETNAMESE ATTACK CHINESE FISHING BOATS 9 DECEMBER

OW092251Y Peking NCNA in English 2236 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities perpetrated a bloody provocation this morning by flagrantly attacking two Chinese fishing boats on waters off Palsuyen Island, Tunghsing County, Kwangsi Province of China, killing one Chinese fisherman and [Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin at 2230 GMT on 9 December in a nearly identical report adds "seriously" at this point] wounding two others.

When fishing boats No 5101 and No 5102 of Shawan brigade of Chiangshan commune, Tunghsing County of Kwangsi Province, were operating off the coast of Pailuyen Island of Tunghsing County at seven a.m. today, four Vietnamese ships not far northwest of them sailed toward the south and joined with another Vietnamese ship. Shortly after 8 a.m., the five Vietnamese ships encircled the two Chinese boats. At 8:40 a.m., when the two Chinese boats were on the position of 108 degrees, 14 minutes and 45 seconds east longitude and 21 degrees, 14 minutes and 7 seconds north latitude, a Vietnamese armed vessel directly ahead of the Chinese boats moved toward them at great speed and opened fire at them with light-machineguns and sub-machineguns at a distance of about 150 metres. The Chinese boats were forced to cut the trawl-nets, cease operation and turn back to port. But the Vietnamese armed ship continued to follow and fire on the Chinese boats. The shooting lasted half an hour. The Chinese boat No 5101 received 161 shots. Chief Mate Huang Shih-ching was killed instantly by a bullet penetrating his liver. Captain Ho Chung-han was seriously wounded, his wrist shattered. The Chinese boat No 5102 was left with 25 bullet holes. Chief Mate Wu Kuan-yeh was shot at the lower right abdomen and critically wounded.

The Chinese boats returned to Pailungwei dock, Tunghsang County, this noon. Intensive effort is being made to save the lives of the wounded.

#### SRV EXPULSION OF CHINESE, BORDER TENSION REPORTED

OW101758Y Peking NCNA in English 1735 GMT 10 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Dec (HSINHUA)--On the Vietnamese side of the China-Vietnam boundaries, the Vietnamese authorities continue to carry on their "clearing-up" of the border areas, expelling Chinese nationals living therein. At the same time, they are busily dispatching more and more officers and troops into the areas to deliberately create tension. According to Chinese nationals expelled from Vietnam border areas to China, they were told in Vietnam that the Vietnamese central authorities had recently issued directives ordering the expulsion of all Chinese nationals living in the border areas before the end of this year. A part of these Chinese nationals have already been driven to Chinese territory, while some others have been driven to the "new economic zones", thus rendering them bankrupt and homeless.

A Chinese national who lived in Vietnam's Quang Ha District was informed by a Vietnamese friend before he was back in China that a recent directive of the Vietnamese central authorities said that all Chinese nationals of the locality must be expelled. An announcement posted at a village of Quang Ha District said that according to a directive of the district administrative committee, all Chinese nationals in the village must leave Vietnam in a short time. Chinese nationals recently expelled from Vietnam's Bac Ha, Bat Xat, Si Ma Cai and Cam Pha said that the Vietnamese authorities wanted to drive away all Chinese nationals from those districts within the fourth quarter of this year. Some grass-root level Vietnamese functionaries told Chinese nationals: "Our superiors want us to expel you all, and they said that this will be of a great benefit to Vietnam." On the evening of November 26, Chinese nationals in Mong Cai were herded to a meeting at which local Vietnamese functionaries announced that an order from their superiors stipulated that Chinese nationals in Mong Cai had to leave there by batches in a limited period of time.

At the meeting, the functionaries also demanded the Chinese nationals put down their signatures, otherwise their household identity booklets and rice ration booklets would be seized. The Co Lieu sugar mill of Lao Cai had originally over 100 Chinese. There are now only some twenty left. The Vietnamese authorities sounded out that all the remaining Chinese nationals in the mill will be driven away by the end of this year.

To force Chinese nationals to leave the country, the Vietnamese authorities resorted to various sinister acts such as dismissing them from their jobs, stopping their food ration supplies, cancelling their household registration, and forcing the food-growing Chinese to hand out their foodgrains, thus depriving them of the means of living. The Vietnamese authorities also dispatched armed personnel to forcibly expel Chinese nationals. In the early hours of November 10, Vietnamese security personnel in Mong Cai, with guns in hands, herded more than 120 Chinese nationals to the side of Peilun River and forced them to wade across the river to enter into Chinese territory. Between November 1 and 10, more than 1,100 Chinese nationals were so driven into Tungshing of Kwangsi. Between December 1 and 3, another 613 victimized Chinese nationals were driven into Chinese territory. In November, the Vietnamese authorities also drove more than 450 Chinese nationals into Hokou, Makwan and other places in Yunnan Province. A lot of Chinese nationals were blackmailed and squeezed by Vietnamese personnel during the process of expulsion. The nine-member Chinese family headed by Huang Xi-rui were driven to Mong Cai where they were extorted 270 dong by the Vietnamese personnel.

The victimized Chinese nationals also revealed that in "clearing-up" the border areas, the Vietnamese authorities not only expelled Chinese nationals but also drove away some of the Vietnamese residents in the border areas. The victimized Chinese nationals also said that of late, the Vietnamese authorities are busily dispatching officers and troops to the border areas adjacent to the China-Vietnam boundaries. Reinforcements of Vietnamese troops arrived in Mong Cai area every day after November 20. Troops, security personnel and plainclothesmen are posted at every corner of Mong Cai area. Moreover, so-called "youth commandoes", carrying arms, were sent to Mong Cai from other parts of the country. Such acts of the Vietnamese authorities demonstrated that since the signing of the "Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation treaty", the Vietnamese authorities, instigated and supported by the Soviet Union, have been deliberately intensifying the tension along the China-Vietnam boundaries and continue to escalate their anti-China campaign.

#### NEW PRC AMBASSADOR TO SRV PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW091858Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1723 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Yang Kung-su, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the SRV, presented his credentials to Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the SRV, on 9 December. Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho and Ambassador Yang Kung-su had conversations after the presentation ceremony. Ambassador Yang Kung-su arrived in Hanoi on 4 December.



## PEKING MEDIA COMMENTS ON SRV-SPONSORED CAMBODIAN FRONT

## PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentary

OW102033Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary: "Hanoi's New Trick"--date not given]

[Text] The Vietnamese authorities announced on 3 December the establishment of a tool, a puppet organization called "the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation." This trick played by the Vietnamese authorities not only further exposes their wild ambition of annexing Kampuchea by force but is a sign of the plight of their aggressive scheme's frustration.

The Vietnamese authorities stepped up their aggressive efforts against Kampuchea as the dry season drew to a close. More recently, Vietnamese regular army units launched new attacks on the ground and Vietnamese war planes frequently raided Kampuchea's peaceful villages with heavy bombs and antipersonnel weapons and even brutally used poison gas against peaceful villagers. However, Hanoi's military adventure met the Kampuchean people's heroic resistance, suffering one defeat after another on the battlefield. Internationally, Vietnam's naked armed aggression against Kampuchea evoked the condemnation of the people of Asia and the world, branding Vietnam with a very bad reputation.

To gloss over their defeat and to hoodwink the people of the world, the Vietnamese authorities stepped up their subversive activities against Kampuchea. On the one hand, they spread rumors alleging that rebellions had broken out in 16 Kampuchean provinces. On the other hand, they hastened efforts to rig up fifth columns on Kampuchea's frontiers in a vain attempt to pass off Vietnamese aggressor troops as Kampuchean. The so-called "Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation" is actually a Vietnamese detachment organized by Hanoi for aggression against Kampuchea. The so-called liberated areas amount to Kampuchean territory invaded and occupied by Vietnamese troops. The so-called "Voice of the People of Kampuchea" radio station is only a subunit of Hanoi's "Voice of Vietnam" station. This clumsy trick played by the Vietnamese authorities to hoodwink the people of the world and cover up their own aggression was seen through immediately. It is by no means an allegedly major political event but a poor puppet show singlehandedly manipulated by Hanoi.

It should be pointed out that this new trick from Hanoi had encouragement and support from Soviet social imperialism. As soon as the news of the establishment of this puppet organization was broadcast, TASS rebroadcast it in timely coordination. Meanwhile, Soviet military materiel has been pouring into Vietnam recently. A Soviet military assistance command has already opened in Hanoi. The number of Soviet advisers in Vietnam is being doubled. The Soviet-Vietnamese treaty, for friendship and cooperation in name but a military alliance in actuality, has tightly bound Vietnam to the Soviet chariot on its road to expansion in Southeast Asia. Vietnam's willingly serving as a foot soldier for the Soviet Union in Asia reveals its own wild ambition of annexing Kampuchea and then holding hegemony in Southeast Asia. It has thus totally torn off its self-proclaimed veil of upholding independence, sovereignty and nonalignment.

Hanoi's expansionist action is causing increasingly stronger vigilance and uneasiness on the part of Southeast Asian and other countries. Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea has met and will continue to meet with telling blows from the Kampuchean people, who are united as one.



It will certainly end in defeat. The Vietnamese authorities' trick of knocking together a puppet organization will deceive nobody nor can it compensate for its battlefield defeat. Perpetrating perverted actions, the Vietnamese have lifted a rock only to drop on their own feet, inviting a despicable end.

7 December Peking Commentary

BK091245Y Peking in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 7 Dec 78 BK

[Unattributed article: "Vietnam's Urgent Establishment of the Puppet Kampuchean Organization Is a Grave Step in Expanding Its War of Aggression Against Kampuchea"]

[Text] While the Vietnamese authorities were intensively preparing a massive offensive against Kampuchea, on the evening of 3 December the Hanoi propaganda machinery announced the establishment of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and blatantly clamored for the overthrow of the Kampuchean Government. This is a serious step by Vietnamese authorities which is aimed at expanding their war of aggression against Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese authorities have long plotted to form a puppet Kampuchean organization. No sooner had the anti-U.S. resistance struggle ended than they considered their country one of the powers in the world and arrogantly attempted to impose the Indochina federation headed by Vietnam on Kampuchea.

Since Kampuchea firmly maintains its national independence and sovereignty and refuses to be a client to Vietnam, the Vietnamese authorities have constantly conducted armed aggression and subversive political activities against Kampuchea in order to overthrow the legal Kampuchean Government and have created a puppet Kampuchean organization to serve as their henchmen. However, just like all other aggressors, the Vietnamese authorities have overestimated their forces and underestimated the Kampuchean people's strength. Their calculations have finally proved to be all wrong. Because the Kampuchean people and armed forces have united and courageously struggled, the Vietnamese authorities' plan of aggression has been continuously frustrated.

Vietnam, with its population of 50 million has waged armed aggression against a small neighboring country of a few million people. This way of acting by the Vietnamese authorities has been politically considered as very [words indistinct]. The myth concocted by them about Kampuchean aggression against Vietnam has been increasingly condemned by the world's peoples. The Southeast Asian countries have also manifested their concern over Vietnam's regional hegemonistic designs. The Vietnamese troops have become increasingly demoralized because they don't want to sell their lives for this unjust war. If this situation continues, the Vietnamese authorities will face a distressing predicament.

In order to avoid such a distressing situation, the Vietnamese authorities have to urgently establish a puppet organization under an apparently legal cloak so as to pave the way for their troops to massively intrude into Kampuchea. It was in this situation that the counterrevolutionary KNUFNS was born. Is this puppet organization going to extricate Vietnam from its predicament? Certainly not.

The Kampuchean people who have withstood long ordeals in their revolutionary struggle and have courageously and gloriously fought the imperialists and their henchmen to win national independence, will certainly not let anyone rule the roost in their country.

By expanding the war of aggression against Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities will only make the Kampuchean people unite more closely around the Democratic Kampuchean Government to fight the aggressors.

The Vietnamese authorities cannot fool the world's peoples by this clumsy trick. Diplomats in Bangkok have justly pointed out that the recently established KNUFNS Central Committee is created, supported and armed by Hanoi. The Vietnamese combat troops have been arrayed around this new front to massively intrude into Kampuchea.

World public is maintaining vigilance against the Vietnamese authorities' scheme of invading Kampuchea. It should be noted that on 3 December when Vietnam's propaganda machinery had just announced the establishment of a puppet organization in Kampuchea, TASS immediately reported this news. This has exposed the Soviet collusion with and support for the Vietnamese authorities in their intensive aggression against Kampuchea. At the same time, it indicates that the big Soviet hegemonist clique is the tutor of the minor Vietnamese hegemonist clique. The peoples in Southeast Asia and throughout the world are attentively watching the development of the situation.

10 December Peking Commentary

BK110920Y Peking in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 10 Dec 78 BK

[Station commentary: "By Setting Up a Puppet Kampuchean Organization, the Vietnamese Authorities Have Themselves Fully Exposed Their Wicked Regional Hegemonistic Designs"]

[Text] The Vietnamese authorities recently made a preposterous announcement on the establishment of a so-called "Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation," a puppet organization set up by none other than the Vietnamese authorities themselves. This event constitutes a vivid lesson for us and exposes the Vietnamese authorities' sinister intention of not stopping short of any trick in implementing their policy of regional hegemonism.

Everyone knows that Democratic Kampuchea is an independent and sovereign nation forged in the flames of the anti-U.S. resistance. This is a fact recognized worldwide. But with their ill intention of forming an Indochina federation, the Vietnamese authorities have long been trying to carry out an armed invasion against and political insurgency in Kampuchea. Under Soviet sponsorship, Vietnam is now making intensive preparations for a large-scale armed incursion into Kampuchea. In order to cover up their aggressive maneuvers, they have taken the preposterous step of setting up this puppet organization.

This despicable trick of the Vietnamese authorities is a familiar one among hegemonists. During World War II, the Japanese militarists in Asia and the Hitlerite fascists in Europe set up similar puppet organizations. During the recent wars in Vietnam and Kampuchea, the U.S. imperialists established the puppet Nguyen Van Thieu and the puppet Lon Nol administrations. But the farce of setting up a puppet organization and then taking over control of it is a specialty of the Soviet social imperialists.

The establishment of a puppet organization by the Vietnamese authorities in occupied Kampuchean territory has fully-exposed their ill intention of trying to annex Kampuchea by force. This means that (?the Vietnamese authorities are carrying out their aggressive designs aimed at forcing Kampuchea to join an Indochina federation). Everyone well knows that since early this year the Vietnamese authorities have time and again expressed their desire to replace the ASEAN concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality with their concept of a "zone of peace, genuine independence and neutrality."

They have sent many high-ranking officials to Southeast Asia and have begun a publicity campaign for this purpose. Why are they so enthralled with such "genuine independence" in Southeast Asia? Their current political insurgent activities and military offensive drive against Kampuchea constitute a clear-cut answer to the above question.

In the eyes of the Vietnamese regional hegemonists, (?such rhetoric included in their international statements as) "respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression," and so forth, is total farce. Genuine independence, according to the Vietnamese authorities, (?can only be achieved by those countries which) subject themselves to Vietnamese hegemonism.

The Vietnamese authorities' persistent (?desire to set up a zone of "genuine independence" is aimed at turning Kampuchea into a satellite in order to pave the way for complete SRV control of Southeast Asia).

Hanoi's expansionist maneuvers are making ASEAN nations and other nations in the region increasingly vigilant.

#### NCNA Commentary

OW090755Y Peking NCNA in English 0738 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[HSINHUA commentary: "A Puppet Organization on the Tip of Vietnamese Bayonet"--NCNA headline]

[Text] Peking, 9 Dec (commentary by HSINHUA correspondent)--The Vietnamese hegemonists rigged up a "Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation" on December 3. The news drew an apt comment from SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, a Hong Kong daily, which says editorially that "the early assessment of political analysts that the Vietnamese would try to set up a puppet government has been corroborated."

Mass media in various countries have presented enough evidence from different sources to show that this puppet organization is purely a Vietnamese product. A UPI report said that the "front" was "sponsored, aided and likely armed by Hanoi". The NATION REVIEW (Thailand) pointed out that the "front" used "almost the identical words used by Hanoi" in its programme for "building Southeast Asia into a region of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and prosperity." An AFP dispatch from Bangkok said that the "front's" radio is believed "to be situated between Loc Ninh and Tay Ninh in Vietnam", that it uses "a frequency previously used by a Vietnamese station", and that it carries on "Vietnamese propaganda".

Why did the Vietnamese hegemonists rig up this puppet organization? The Thai newspaper NATION REVIEW gave an answer: "Ever since Hanoi announced its ambitions about an Indochina federation, the scenario has been pretty clear but Cambodia ... has been a thorn in Vietnam's side in attempts to establish hegemony over all of Indochina." Therefore, Hanoi wants to overthrow the regime of democratic Kampuchea and "set up a government in Phnom Penh which will be friendly with Hanoi".

Quoting Thai intelligence sources, an AFP dispatch said Vietnam wants "to give the semblance of legality" to its advance in Kampuchea. This is the secret about the Vietnamese authorities' endless clamours about "rebellions everywhere" in Kampuchea. In order to uproot the "thorn" from their side, the Vietnamese regional hegemonists had used all sorts of means including military attacks and internal subversions against Kampuchea.

They occupied Kampuchea's islands of Koh Way in June, 1975 and openly launched a large-scale military invasion of Kampuchea from September 1977 to early 1978.

After the failure of their armed attack, the Vietnamese hegemonists resorted to internal subversion. Last May, they staged a coup d'etat in Kampuchea's eastern region. The coup was crushed and several rebels fled to Vietnam. Two of them have become the chieftains of the new puppet organization. The Vietnamese authorities can only produce a handful of counterrevolutionary scoundrels and pass them off as the Kampuchean people's "representatives". This shows that they are at their wits' end.

The Chinese people are only too familiar with puppet organizations. In the 1930's, the Japanese imperialists set up "peace maintenance" organizations in Chinese areas they occupied and later turned them into puppet regimes on the tip of their bayonet. The Vietnamese hegemonists are doing the same thing. They might think that with Moscow's aircraft and guns and word of support, they can go all out to expand their "liberated areas" in Kampuchea once a puppet "front" is formed to serve as a fig-leaf. They want eagerly to found a hegemonist kingdom--the so-called "Indochina federation"--with fire and blood and on the graves of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese people. Both before and after the founding of the puppet "front", Hanoi's troops drove deep into Kampuchean territory. It is our conviction, however, that the heroic Kampuchean army and people, who have defeated the U.S. imperialists and their puppet Lon Nol and are now ready for a new protracted struggle, will certainly win ultimate victory over the Vietnamese hegemonists and their puppet organization.

#### REUTER REPORT ON CUBAN TROOPS IN VIETNAM CITED

OW102216Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[Text] According to REUTER, Radio Kampuchea on 6 December condemned Soviet and Cuban troops for directing Vietnamese troops in their aggression against Kampuchea. Recently, as Vietnamese authorities accelerated their aggression against Kampuchea, Soviet war materials kept steadily flowing into Vietnam, a Soviet military assistance command opened in Hanoi and the number of Soviet military advisers in Vietnam continued to increase. However, Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Kutznetsov recently categorically denied that the Soviet Union had any military personnel in Vietnam. Bangkok POST in its 5 December editorial took him to task by presenting the facts. The editorial said: Since the Soviet Union has provided Vietnam with military equipment, including planes and artillery pieces, there must be Soviet advisers in Vietnam to train the Vietnamese to use these weapons.

Radio Kampuchea's exposure of Soviet military support for Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea was an effective refutation of Soviet social imperialism's deception and denial.

It should be noted that the fact that Cuban mercenary troops, which have made invaluable contributions to Soviet social imperialism in Angola, Zaire and the Horn of Africa and are now assigned to Vietnam to direct the Vietnamese troops' aggression against Kampuchea, cannot but cause still greater vigilance and uneasiness on the part of Southeast Asian countries.



## CAMBODIAN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON ALLEGED FRONT

OW092241Y Peking NCNA in English 2126 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Dec (HSINHUA)--The allegedly Kampuchean front recently rigged up by Hanoi is actually a Vietnamese one. It "is nothing new and is intended to serve Vietnam's strategy of aggression and expansion against and annexation and extermination of the Kampuchean nation," says the spokesman of the Kampuchean Ministry of Information and Propaganda in Phnom Penh today. The spokesman's statement was broadcast over Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

The statement says the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique of Vietnam recently knocked together an allegedly Kampuchean but actually Vietnamese organization. This organization has its headquarters in Saigon and is manipulated by Le Duc Tho and other Vietnamese. This farce was wholly masterminded and stage-managed by the Vietnamese, the statement goes on. The political concept, phraseology and terminology used by it are what the Vietnamese themselves have been using all along. Vietnam has resorted to various means, overt and covert, tough and soft, to attain its strategic objective of annexing Kampuchea, but has failed in every case. The current move of knocking together the allegedly Kampuchean but actually Vietnamese organization in the hope of hoodwinking the world has likewise fallen flat quickly and is discredited all over the world.

The statement calls attention to the military, political and economic difficulties besetting the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique and the state of extreme isolation in which the clique finds itself internationally. "That is why they considered it imperative to found an allegedly Kampuchean but actually Vietnamese organization to gloss over their sustained aggression and escalation of the war against Democratic Kampuchea. So they shamelessly rigged up this front." The statement points out that the organization also caters to the need of Soviet international expansionism and serves as its cover for the intensification of the Kampuchean war and expansion in Southeast Asia and Asia in general. It further points out that in setting up the organization, Vietnam flagrantly violates international law, the United Nations Charter and the principle of non-alignment.

As soon as this Vietnamese organization proclaimed its existence, it has been strongly repudiated by the world public. Thus, this new manoeuvre of Vietnam's shows up itself and falls flat at once. The underhand activity of Vietnam helps the world public to see more clearly its ruthlessness, brutality, treachery, hypocrisy and rapacity.

The Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the statement concludes, firmly believe that the people of the world who cherish peace and justice will take actions to thwart the new designs of Vietnam and its master--that expansionist power, the Soviet Union--to escalate the war of aggression against Kampuchea and pursue expansionism in Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole. "If Vietnam and its overlord insist on going their own way and cling to their strategy of aggression in Kampuchea, Southeast Asia and Asia in general, they will come to the same sad end as all the aggressors did before them."



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CAMBODIAN STATEMENT SCORING USSR, SRV QUOTED

OWO81910Y Peking NCNA in English 1628 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea in a statement yesterday denounced the Soviet expansionists for pressing Warsaw Pact countries to render service in the war against Kampuchea, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea. The statement points out that at the recent Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Meeting, the Soviet Union forced the Warsaw Pact members to take up its views and positions on many problems and strove to mobilize its supporters to extend the war of aggression and expansion in Kampuchea, Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole. The statement says that the reason why the Soviet Union did this is that the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong's clique has suffered very heavy defeats in its war of aggression, annexation and swallowing of territory against Kampuchea. Its economic and financial situation is disastrous. Starvation is worse and worse, and is more and more spreading in Vietnam. In the diplomatic field the clique is extremely isolated. "In such a catastrophic situation, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong's clique hoped that the Soviet expansionist big power could succeed in rescuing it. It has shamefully asked this big power to help it. It accepted to sign the November 3rd, 1978 treaty through which it openly sold the Vietnamese nation and people to the Soviet expansionist big power so that the latter puts its neo-colonialist yoke and sets up its military bases in Vietnam and participates in rescuing it."

The statement says that the Soviet efforts to get support "have clearly shown once again the perfidious, cruel and barbarous nature of this big power, consumed with the perfidious ambition to dominate the world. These activities have greatly threatened security, peace and stability in Southeast Asia, in Asia and in the world." The statement says: "Vietnam has been carrying out all kinds of acts and manoeuvres to achieve its strategy aiming to take possession of Kampuchea." "But all these acts and manoeuvres have been defeated." "In such a situation, the Warsaw military alliance cannot rescue the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. The best way out for Vietnam and its master is immediately to stop aggressing against Kampuchea and stop carrying out their strategy of expansion in Southeast Asia and in Asia," says the statement.

CAMBODIAN ENVOY TO LAOS: PEOPLE SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

OWO82122Y Peking NCNA in English 1959 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Dec (HSINHUA)--Kampuchean Ambassador to Laos Sam San, now in Bangkok, said today that the Kampuchean Armed Forces and people fully support the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the REUTER reported from Bangkok. He made these remarks during his meeting with Thai Minister of Foreign Affairs Uppadit Pachariyangkun today. Referring to the Kampuchean puppet organization created by the Vietnamese authorities, he said that it could not have been set up inside Kampuchea as claimed by Vietnam. If the rebel front has really been set up, it must have been done outside Kampuchea, he added.

Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit said that it was only natural that any country in the region would be concerned about a situation in which the stability in the area was destroyed. The ASEAN had always declared that it wished to see all conflicts settled peacefully through negotiations. REUTER reported that Western diplomats in Bangkok believe that persistent Vietnamese reports of "uprisings" in Kampuchea, followed by the creation of the puppet organization, suggest that Vietnam is committed to a long drawn-out war.

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#### TRADE DELEGATION LED BY CHEN CHIEH LEAVES CAMBODIA

OW092159Y Peking NCNA in English 2109 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chen Chieh, head of the Chinese Government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, left Phnom Penh for home this afternoon after concluding his successful friendly visit to Democratic Kampuchea, according to a report from Phnom Penh. On December 3, Vice-Minister Chen Chieh and Van Rith, chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee of Democratic Kampuchea, held comradely talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere on the development of trade and the exchange of goods in 1979 between the two countries. The talks bore satisfactory results. Chinese Ambassador to Kampuchea Sun Hao held a return dinner yesterday evening in the Chinese Embassy for the successful visit of the Chinese delegation. Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary and Chairman Van Rith attended the dinner.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the delegation toured Phnom Penh and the Angkor relics and also visited some industrial and agricultural units.

#### FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION DEPARTS PEKING FOR LAOS

OW090740Y Peking NCNA in English 0724 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Dec (HSINHUA)--A Chinese people's friendship delegation left here for Laos by plane this morning. Leader of the delegation is Wang Shou-tao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and deputy leader is Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Seeing them off at the airport were Sung Jen-chiung, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; Chung Hsi-tung, vice-foreign minister; and Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Lao Ambassador to China Thavone Sichaleun was present.

#### SOUTH ASIA

#### VICE PREMIER YU CHIU-LI MEETS BANGLADESH TRADE DELEGATION

OW091659Y Peking NCNA in English 1452 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Dec (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yu Chiu-li met with a Bangladesh Government trade delegation led by M. Matiur Rahman here this afternoon. Vice-Premier Yu Chiu-li said that China and Bangladesh were on very friendly terms with each other. A highly important way to deepen their friendly relations was to develop their economic and trade relations. He expressed the hope for a bigger growth of trade between the two countries. Delegation leader Rahman said: "We are very satisfied with our negotiations on a new trade protocol for 1979 between the two governments." M. Murun Nabi Chowdhury, minister-counsellor of the Bangladesh Embassy here, was present on the occasion. Also present was Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Wang Jun-sheng.

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EUROPE

ROMANIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN PEKING

OW081414Y Peking NCNA in English 1352 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Dec (HSINHUA)--Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and deputy prime minister of the Government of Romania, and his party flew in from Pyongyang this afternoon after a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They were met by Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; Wang Tao-han, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and Tsui Chun, vice-minister of foreign trade. Romanian Ambassador and Mrs Florea Dumitrescu and Korean Ambassador Jon Myong Su were present.

During his stay in China Deputy Prime Minister Niculescu would exchange views with Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua on Sino-Romanian economic and technical cooperation.

Chen Mu-hua Meeting

OW091222Y Peking NCNA in English 1210 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua and Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Paul Niculescu held talks here this morning. They discussed the implementation of the China-Romania economic and technical cooperation agreement and the future work of the China-Romania economic and technical cooperation committee.

Chen Mu-hua Banquet

OW091947Y Peking NCNA in English 1808 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, gave a banquet in honour of Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and deputy prime minister of the Government of Romania, and his party here this evening.

Proposing a toast, Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua said: "Very satisfactory results have been achieved in all aspects of the friendly cooperation between our two countries. In economic and technical cooperation, the four principles formulated by the two sides and the projects specified by the relevant agreements are being implemented smoothly. Our two sides have exchanged a dozen study or work groups to survey or exchange ideas on some 30 items. This is unprecedented in the scale of exchange and range of areas covered. It will surely help bring about a flourishing economy and science and technology in our two countries and add to the further strengthening of the relations of our two parties and countries."

She continued: "We are following the achievements and contributions of the Romanian people, who are fighting in unity and working diligently under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to build socialism, safeguard national independence, support other peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and power politics."

"The Romanian people can rest assured that, in their struggle to defend national independence and sovereignty, they will definitely receive resolute support from the Chinese party, government and people. Truth and justice are on their side. We are convinced that victory will certainly belong to the heroic Romanian people."

Deputy Prime Minister Niculescu replied in his toast: "My talks with Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua and the other Chinese comrades are held in the spirit of close cooperation and mutual respect between our two parties and two peoples. This is beneficial not only to the strengthening and diversification of our traditional ties of friendship, but also to the consolidation of our two countries' socialist system." Speaking of his current visit to China, deputy Prime Minister Niculescu said that he was glad to see the brilliant successes won by the creative, staunch fraternal Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. He heartily wished the Chinese people success in making China a prosperous and powerful socialist country by the end of this century.

Romanian Ambassador to China and Mrs Florea Dumitrescu and diplomatic officials of the Romanian Embassy here attended the banquet. Also present were leading members of the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the State Planning Commission.

#### DANISH EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Education Minister

OW081624Y Peking NCNA in English 1610 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Education Liu Hsi-yao hosted a banquet in honour of Danish Minister of Education Mrs Ritt Bjerregaard and her party here this evening. Danish Ambassador to China and Mrs Kjeld Wilhelm Mortensen attended the banquet. Present on the host side were Vice-Minister of Education Li Chi and Chinese Ambassador to Denmark Chin Chia-lin and his wife.

Vice Premier Fang I

OW110946Y Peking NCNA in English 0741 GMT 11 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I met with Mrs Ritt Bjerregaard, Danish minister of education, and her party here this morning. Mrs Ritt Bjerregaard told the vice-premier about the situation in education in Denmark. Vice-Premier Fang I asked the Danish friends to give their criticisms and suggestions about China's educational system and methods during their visit to Chinese educational institutions. They also discussed how to exchange more students between the two countries. Present on the occasion were Kjeld Wilhelm Mortensen, Danish ambassador to China, and Liu Hsi-yao, Chinese Minister of Education.

#### VICE PREMIER KU MU MEETS LUXEMBOURG BANKERS

OW081550Y Peking NCNA in English 1522 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Dec (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ku Mu this afternoon met with a Luxembourg bankers delegation led by Raymond Kirsch, advisor to the Luxembourg Government and president of the National Investment and Credit Corporation. They exchanged views on developing financial and trade relations between China and Luxembourg.



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Vice-Premier Ku Mu thanked the Luxembourg Government for its friendly cooperation in helping the Bank of China set up a branch office in that country. Mr. Raymond Kirsch assured the vice-premier that the government and the banking community of Luxembourg would help the branch office of the Bank of China operate successfully. Present at the meeting was Ernest Staes, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Belgian Embassy here, which takes care of Luxembourg's diplomatic interests in China. Also present were Chiao Pei-hsin and Feng Tien-shun, chairman of the Board of Directors and acting general manager of the Bank of China. The Luxembourg guests arrived here on December 4.

#### FANG I RECEIVES FRG DAIMLER-BENZ DELEGATION

OW080859Y Peking NCNA in English 0839 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Dec (HSINHUA)--Fang I, vice-premier of the State Council, this afternoon met with a delegation of the Daimler-Benz A.G. Company from the Federal Republic of Germany led by Heinz C. Hoppe. During his recent stay in the FRG, Vice-Premier Fang I visited the company's automobile plant accompanied by Mr. Hoppe. In the course of the meeting today, the Chinese vice-premier extended a welcome to the guests on their China visit, and exchanged views with them on the cooperation between the Chinese side and the Daimler-Benz A.G. Company. Jao Pin, Chinese vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building, was present on the occasion. The delegation arrived here on December 4.

#### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

#### PALESTINIAN HEALTH DELEGATION HONORED AT PEKING BANQUET

OW081618Y Peking NCNA in English 1553 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Ministry of Public Health gave a banquet here this evening for a Palestine health delegation led by Fatah 'Arafat, younger brother of the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat, and president of the Red Crescent Society of Palestine. Vice-Minister of the Public Health Wang Wei proposed a toast at the banquet. He reaffirmed that the firm support of the Chinese people for the Palestinian people in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and Israel Zionism, and for restoring their national rights. President Fatah 'Arafat replied that the Palestinian people would continue their revolution till victory was won. At-Tayib 'Abd Ar-Rahim Muhammad, head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking, was among the guests. The delegation arrived here last night for a visit to China.



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Chen Mu-hua Meeting

OW091704Y Peking NCNA in English 1454 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking 9 Dec, (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the Palestine health delegation led by Fatah 'Arafat, president of the Red Crescent Society of Palestine. During the meeting, President Fatah 'Arafat conveyed regards from Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. On behalf of the Palestinian people and liberation fighters, he thanked the Chinese people for the support to their cause of liberation. Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua reiterated the consistent support of the Chinese Government and people for the Palestine liberation cause. She asked President Fatah 'Arafat to convey Chairman Hua's good wishes to Chairman 'Arafat.

Present on the occasion was At-Tayyib 'Abd ar-Rahim Muhammad, head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking. Vice-Minister of Public Health Wang Wei and Vice-Presidents of the Red Cross Society Yang Chun and Wang I were also present.

ULANFU RECEIVES NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

OW110741Y Peking NCNA in English 0729 GMT 11 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Dec (HSINHUA)--Ali Abdalaoui, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria to the People's Republic of China, presented his credentials to Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, here this morning. During their talk, Vice-Chairman Ulanfu asked Ali Abdalaoui to convey Chinese leaders' concern and best wishes for President Boumediene's recovery.

Present on the occasion were Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Chou Chueh, acting director of the Department of West Asian and North African Affairs, and Tai Ping, deputy director of the protocol department, of the Foreign Ministry.

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN CHI PENG-FEI DEPARTS NIGER FOR BENIN

OW081546Y Peking NCNA in English 1515 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Niamey, 8 Dec, (HSINHUA)--Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, and his party left here this morning for Benin at the end of a four-day official visit to Niger. The vice-chairman reviewed a guard of honour at the airport and was given a warm send-off.

He was seen off by leading government officials of Niger including Minister for the Interior Mamadou Diallo Sory, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Moussa Sala, Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture Manga Boulama, Minister of Public Function and Labour Alou Harouna and Minister of Mines and Water Resources Mounkaila Arouna. Present at the airport were Chinese Ambassador Hsieh Ko-hsi and other officials of the Chinese Embassy as well as Chinese technical personnel working in the country. Diplomatic envoys of various countries were also present.

In a message to President S. Kountche, Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei expressed thanks for the warm reception accorded him during his visit. He also expressed the conviction that the friendly relations between the two countries will surely be further consolidated and develop.

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In an airport statement distributed before his departure, the Chinese vice-chairman said, "During my visit, I had the honour, in a sincere and friendly atmosphere to exchange views with President Seyni Kountche on international problems of common interest, the situation in Africa and bilateral relations, our views are basically identical. This has enabled us to deepen our mutual understanding and strengthen, on the existing basis, the excellent Sino-Niger relations of cooperation."

#### Benin Arrival

OW091228Y Peking NCNA in English 1211 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Cotonou, 8 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, and his wife Hsu Han-ping arrived here this morning for a friendly official visit to Benin. Vice-Chairman Chi and his party were warmly welcomed at the airport by several thousand people here including Mathieu Kerekou, president of the Central Committee of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party and president of the People's Republic at Benin, and his wife. A festive atmosphere prevailed at the international airport here this morning with Chinese and Benin national flags fluttering in the air. The welcomers, all in their best, sang and danced to greet the Chinese guests.. Also present at the airport were ministers of the government, officials of the party and the National Revolutionary Committee of Benin, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries in the country. Ambassador Chang Chun-hua, all other Chinese diplomats in Benin and representatives of the Chinese experts working in the country were also present.

A grand ceremony was held at the airport. After the playing of the national anthems of the two countries, Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei, accompanied by President Kerekou, reviewed a guard of honour.

In the company of President Kerekou, Chi Peng-fei drove to the guest house in the city of Cotonou. People lining the road greeted the Chinese guests by waving bouquets and flags of the two countries and chanting: "Warm welcome to the Chinese guests," "Long live Chinese-Benin friendship," "Welcome to our distinguished guest, Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei."

#### Cotonou Welcoming Rally

OW091228Y Peking NCNA in English 1657 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Cotonou, 8 Dec (HSINHUA)--Beninese President Mathieu Kerekou today organized a 3,000 strong mass rally to welcome Chinese NPC Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei. The host and guest spoke at the meeting, praising the increasing friendly cooperation between China and Benin. The meeting was held at the stadium where there were national flags of China and Benin and portraits of President Kerekou, Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua. The national anthems of the two countries were played when the meeting was declared open.

President Kerekou said in his speech that the vice-chairman's visit is evidence of sincere, profound militant friendship existing between the peoples of China and Benin. He pointed out that the joint cooperation has been consolidated and developed and hoped the visit to become a guarantee for the militant unity of the Chinese and Beninese peoples in their common struggle. He went on to say that China "has become an insuperable barrier to international imperialism and a solid and efficient support and a faithful ally for all the Third World peoples in their struggle for liberation."

In reply, Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei said, "Exchanges between our two countries have been multiplied during recent years and Sino-Beninese friendship and cooperation has been continuously reinforced. The first of Your Excellency President Kerekou to China in 1976 has written a chapter of major importance in the annals of relations of friendly cooperation between China and Benin." "To further reinforce the Sino-Beninese friendship and cooperation," the vice-chairman noted, "represents the common aspiration of our two peoples. It is precisely animated by this will that we are here on a visit to your country. The friendship and cooperation between our two peoples is founded on a solid basis and has broad prospects of development."

Chi Peng-fei reaffirmed, "The Chinese Government and people will continue to pursue the line and policy defined by Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai on matters of foreign affairs, firmly adhere to the principle of equality between all states, big or small, develop their relations of friendly cooperation with the African countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, resolutely support the African peoples in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and racism and for the defence of national independence and state sovereignty, and energetically support the peoples of southern Africa in their struggle for total liberation."

Attending the meeting were leaders of the Party of the Popular Revolution, government and the National Council of Revolution of Benin as well as diplomatic envoys here.

#### WESTERN HEMISPHERE

#### REPORT ON FALSE RACIAL EQUALITY IN CUBA CITED

OW081136Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] The U.S. weekly CALL recently carried a report on the situation in Cuba. The report said: The Castro government has recently tried its best to convince the people of various countries in the world that it is the standard-bearer in the struggle against racism and that it has already eliminated racism in Cuba. The report exposed all such allegations as false. Cuba has a population of about 9 million. Of the 9 million people, about one-third is black, another on-third is white and the rest are of mixed race. However, most of the prisoners in Cuba are black. The ratio of black prisoners to white and mixed-race prisoners is at least nine to one. Cuban officials said that there are more blacks than whites who commit crimes.

However, such racist lies cannot hide the truth. The real reason there are so many blacks imprisoned in Cuba is that black Cubans have long stood in the van of the struggle against the revisionist Castro clique. In Havana, blacks always live in the slums and do the lowest and most dirty and dangerous jobs. In order to exist the Castro regime relies on the social imperialists' aid and support. In return for such aid, tens of thousands of Cubans have been sent to Africa to carry out the Soviet Union's plans for aggression there. Castro said that the Cuban mercenary troops were sent to fight in Africa because his government has been "striving to oppose racism." However, the Cuban people are fully aware of the fact that the number of black Cubans sent to Africa to be killed is quite out of keeping with the percentage of blacks in Cuba's population. Facts have proved that Castro's opposition to racism is nothing but a fraud.

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MEXICAN SPORT DELEGATION FETED AT PEKING BANQUET

OW091812Y Peking NCNA in English 1621 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the People's Republic of China gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the Mexican Sports Delegation led by Guillermo Lopez Portillo, director general of the Mexican National Sports Committee. Present were Wang Meng and Chen Pei-min, minister and vice-minister of the physical culture and sports commission, and Chung Shih-tung, vice-president of the All-China Sports Federation. Antonio Duenas Pulido, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Mexican Embassy in Peking, was among the guests.

Wang Meng and Guillermo Lopez Portillo spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. On behalf of the Chinese commission, Wang Meng presented gifts to all members of the Mexican delegation. The delegation leader also presented gifts to Wang Meng, Chen Pei-min, Chung Shih-tung and other Chinese friends.

Delegation leader Portillo had talks with Minister Wang Meng this afternoon.

Chen Hsi-lien Meeting

OW101422Y Peking NCNA in English 1333 GMT 10 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the Mexican Sports Delegation led by Guillermo Lopez Portillo, director general of the Mexican National Sports Committee. Vice-Premier Chen thanked Mr Guillermo Lopez Portillo for his support to China in international sports affairs. They exchanged views on questions related to further promoting friendship between the people of China and the Mexico and developing friendly relations and cooperation between sports circles of the two countries.

Jaime Soriano, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Mexican Embassy here, was present. Present also were Wang Meng, minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Chen Pei-min, vice-minister of the commission, and Chung Shih-tung, vice-president of the All-China Sports Federation.

BRIEFS

MEXICO MINING CONFERENCE--Mexico City, 6 Dec--The First International Conference of Small Mining closed in Queretaro, Mexico, yesterday. Over 200 geologists, geophysicists, mining engineers and specialists from more than 60 countries attended the conference which opened on November 27. Chinese Professor Chen Kuang-yuan attended the conference as a specially-invited guest. Professor Chen Kuang-yuan acquainted the conference with China's achievements in the exploration, exploitation and utilization of small iron and coal minings. The conference was sponsored by the UN Institute of Training and Research (UNITAR) and the Council of Mineral Resources of Mexico. [Peking NCNA in English 1645 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW]



'HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP' APPARENTLY AN UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT

OW081606Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1601 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Dec (AFP)--The Chinese "human rights group" which launched a poster appeal last night to President Jimmy Carter is an underground movement, it was claimed here today. A Chinese citizen told an AFP correspondent at Peking's "Democracy Wall"--where the two-page poster was pasted--that rumours of the group's formation were first heard on Sunday. At dawn today the poster had disappeared without trace but passers-by said it called on Mr Carter and the U.S. Congress to "pay attention to the state of human rights in China". One poster which appeared in reply today condemned Mr Carter as a "democratic emperor" and urged the "human rights group" to leave China for the United States..."as that's where you want to be".

Among a crowd of Chinese, the citizen told this correspondent he thought the new poster was "very reactionary" and the work of a backward man. He revealed that the text of a speech by President Carter on human rights policy was published on Thursday in a newsheet circulated among high-level officers in China. Observers believe that those responsible for the wall poster appeal to President Carter had access to the newsheet, which made it likely they were leading figures in the country. The citizen, a young student, said he knew neither the identity nor whereabouts of the "human rights group" but that he and his colleagues had been hearing about them since December 3.

Today's reply poster accused the authors of the original of seeking from the U. S. President "a little democracy and human rights at a time when in Latin America 900 Christians were committing suicide and dying miserably. What a magnificent image of capitalist democracy and freedom, perhaps you want to go to that place in that dark country", it asked.

The author asked: "Do the scraps of an imperialist concentration camp taste better than the rice of socialist China"? He said the United States was "really the place for homeless running dogs"--a Maoist expression in fashion during China's Cultural Revolution--and called on those responsible for the human rights poster to "make your pilgrimage as soon as possible...China is not the place for you to stay. Get out". Recalling China's progress, the writer declared: "You, you very few dogs of other countries, you kneel under their foot". "Shame, how mean you are; you take an opposite direction to that of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and that direction opened up by the old revolutionaries".

The original poster appeal called on President Carter to "pay attention to the state of human rights in China" and added, "The Chinese people do not want to repeat the tragic life of the Soviet people in the Gulag Archipelago".

The attack on the human rights poster was itself criticised by someone [word indistinct] himself "a worker" who added his comments on the second page of the reply poster. "Oh, citizen, do you know that it is a fact that without democracy there could be no socialism? Read more Marxism and Leninism. And make less scurrilous comments. Abuse is a poor form of arguments".

Poster Sparks Incident

OW101100Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1045 GMT 10 Dec 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic and Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 10 Dec (AFP)--An incident flared at Peking's "Democratic Wall" today when a crowd turned against a man who had just ripped down an open letter to U. S. President Jimmy Carter on human rights in China.

The two AFP journalists were unwittingly the cause of the incident. They were taking notes from a new copy of a letter from a "human rights group" asking President Carter to do something about human rights in China. The original poster was removed just a few hours after it was put up on Thursday night, and today's copy was prefaced with the reminder that it was "against the constitution to remove big-character posters". The French reporters were stopped by a sour, severe looking little man, trembling with nerves. "This poster could not have been written by a representative of Chinese people. It's impossible. It must be a Soviet revisionist provocateur that wrote that, not a representative of the Chinese people".

After this tirade the man cut through the crowd of Chinese readers, but when he saw the two Frenchmen were continuing their copying he doubled back, shaking with rage. "This sort of thing shouldn't be put up, it's not Chinese". With this he seized a corner of the first page of the poster, and ripped it down, screwing it up in his hands.

But as the man, apparently a petty bureaucrat in his fifties, walked away muttering "It can't be written by a Chinese, we can't let reactionaries write that sort of things", people reading the poster, and others nearby turned on him. "What do you mean, it wasn't written by a Chinese, we are all Chinese here and we all agree. What did you go and tear it down for", an elderly man asked? "You've got to explain why you tore it down. It's disgraceful, reading a poster and then tearing it down", another man added.

Some soldiers arrived and asked what the matter was. "He ripped down a wall poster, he ripped down a wall poster," the crowd answered in unison.

"I pulled the poster down because it was reactionary", the sour, severe little man finally said. "You're the reactionary one, you're wearing a gang of four hat" yelled someone in the crowd, referring not so much to the man's headgear of blue cotton but using the word in its Chinese sense of political label.

There were easily some two to three hundred people surrounding the poster ripper, and for a moment one lane of traffic along Changan Avenue came to a halt. At no point did anyone come to the defence of the self appointed censor of the Chinese a "human rights group". He was followed for some time by a large group before disappearing.

The little note accompanying the newly destroyed copy of the open letter to President Carter was still intact. It admitted that the appeal to the American President could be "mistaken" or "reactionary" as someone had already scrawled up on the first copy. But it was necessary "to let people express their opinions so as to tell whether their viewpoints are really reactionary or incorrect. Tearing down posters is however, unconstitutional", the note said.

This declaration was backed up with a reference to a recent statement by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. "I hope the comrade who tore down this poster will correct his unconstitutional behaviour and that he won't do it again. Meanwhile, here is a copy", the note, signed "a witness" said.

Until it was torn down for the second time, the poster, asking Mr Carter to do something about human rights in China where people could be "executed" for political differences of opinion, had attracted many readers. A special piece of paper for comments bore the question, "Was the person who wrote this really Chinese"? Several other readers, all approving of the "human rights group" had replied, "According to you, people don't need human rights", "I completely agree with Carter's speech. People must have human rights", and "human rights and democracy must be one of the objectives of modernization in China".

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#### WALL POSTER COMPLAINS ABOUT SOCIALIST SHORTCOMINGS

OWO91315Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1300 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Dec (AFP)--A wall poster today vehemently accused socialist society of failing to feed its citizens. "Tens of thousands of people do not have the wherewithall to clothe themselves or eat," the poster affirmed. "What has happened to your communist humanitarianism?"

"M get F...with your 'socialist', 'communist' society," it said. The poster, written in simple characters, was addressed to the "ladies and gentlemen of the Peking city government."

Many people were still waiting to be rehabilitated at a time when the gang of four had been crushed, declared it. Then the poster said, "We comrades in misery want to take our destiny into our own hands, we want to be the masters of the country. Go to the devil, you who only fatten yourselves on the people's blood and tears...the people want pancakes to soothe their hunger...." The poster appeared on "Democracy Wall" at the Hsitan Street intersection.

Another poster on the wall ironically reduced political developments in the last 12 years to a mathematical equation: "First bourgeois headquarters on Cultural Revolution equals second bourgeois headquarters plus third bourgeois headquarters." The author said he had failed to come with an exact answer to this equation after many attempts to solve it.

#### WALL POSTER APPEALS FOR DONATIONS FOR CHOU MAUSOLEUM

OWO91317Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1245 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Dec (AFP)--An unusual and costly appeal has been put up by three Chinese to launch a private subscription to build a mausoleum for the late Premier Chou En-lai. The poster consists of four 1-yuan bills glued firmly to the granite monument to heroes of the people in Tienanmen Square opposite the mausoleum of Mao Tsetung.

Forty yuan (about 25 dollars) is nearly a month's salary for a Chinese worker. On the four bills are written inscriptions to Chou, signed, "a Communist Party member". Admirers of the dead premier are invited by the three Chinese, living in Taiyuan, capital of Shansi Province west of here, to send contributions to their postal box in Taiyuan.

Previous wall posters have expressed the wish for a mausoleum in Chou's memory. But Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping indicated to French newsmen early this week that the government did not intend to build one. Premier Chou asked that his ashes be scattered over Chinese soil, rather than conserved at Papaoshan Cemetery near the capital when high officials are cremated.

#### WEI KUO-CHING, DELEGATION DEPART FOR KWANGSI CELEBRATIONS

OWO91606Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1207 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Dec--A central delegation led by Wei Kuo-ching, member of the CCPPC Political Bureau and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, left Peking by plane this morning for Nanning to attend the celebration activities marking the 20th anniversary of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, which falls on 11 December. They will bring the people of various nationalities warm solicitude and greetings from the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and convey the fraternal love of the people of all nationalities throughout the country for the people of all nationalities in Kwangsi.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were leaders of the party and state Ulanfu, Chi Teng-kuei, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Ngapo Ngawang-jigme and Ku Mu. Kang Ko-ching and Jung I-jen, vice chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, were also present.

The deputy delegation leaders are Wang Chen, vice premier of the State Council; Yang Ching-jen, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and minister in charge of the Nationalities Affairs Commission, Hui nationality; Li Ta, deputy chief of the General Staff of the PLA; Tien Pao, secretary of the Tibet Regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, Tibetan nationality; Cho Lin, Fifth NPC deputy and adviser to the General Office of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission, female; Li Pu-hsin, deputy director of the CCPC Organization Department; Ou Chih-fu, deputy commander of the Canton PLA units, Chuang nationality; and Pu Ho [1580 6378], Standing Committee member of the Inner Mongolia Regional CCP Committee and director of the regional CCP committee's Propaganda Department, Mongolian nationality. The secretary general is Peng Yu-chin.

The 48 members of the delegation are: (Listed in the order of the number of strokes in surnames) Ma Ssu-chung, Hui nationality; Yu Chao; Wang Chi-ching, female; Wang Hsiao-i; Yin Chung-wei; Tien I-nung; Kan Ning; Shen Kuang; Ssu-Tu Hui-min; Chiang Shan; Liu Hsiang-san; Liu Ya-hsiung, female; Chuan Chia-fu; Mongol nationality; Hsu Ti-hsin; Sun Chao-huan; Lien Kuan; A-mu-tung Ni-ya-tzu, Uighur nationality; Chen Tzu-sheng; Chen Lin; Yang Hsin-pei; Wu Ching-chih, female; Shen Tzu-chiu, female; Lu Chu, female; Li Chin-te; Li Meng-fu; Chang Chia-lo; Chang Ken-sheng; Chang Chao; Chou Kang-min; Hao Su; Hu Yu-chih; Hu Te-hua, female; Tuan Lo-fu; Chao Ping; Chia Lai-heng; Chia Lu-feng; Hsia Chih-hsu, female; Kao Wen-li; Weng Tu-chien; Huang Kuang-hsueh, Korean nationality; Sa Kung-liao, Mongol nationality; Tung Hsiao-peng; Cheng Ssu-yuan; Peng Min; Hui Yu-yu; Hsieh Ho-chou, Chuang nationality; Han Jung-hua; and Tan Yun-ho.

Also seeing the delegation off at the airport today were responsible persons of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the General Headquarters of the PLA, Peking Municipality and departments concerned Tseng Han-chou, Chang Su, Teng Tien-tao, Hsing I-min, Chao Chen-ching, Li Kuei, Huang Min-wei, Liu Wei-ming, Tien Hsiu-chuan, Wang Fu-lin, Sung Yang-chu, Hu Chia-pin, Chiang Ping, Lu Chien-kuang, Shih Huai-pi, Liu Hsi-keng, Chang Hsiao-tseng, Tsou Tung, Li Po-ning, Tu Tzu-tuan, Chang Jui-ching, Chao Fa-sheng, Chen An-yu, Wang Yu-ching, Huang Kai, Tao Chi, Yao Chung-ming, Tsui Yueh-li, Chen Pei-min, Sung I-ping, Chih Hao-tien, Liang Pi-yeh, Huang Yu-kun, Chang Yuan-pei, Li Li-kung and Li Hsiao-lu.

#### NPC STATE COUNCIL GREET KWANGSI 20TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW092056Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1140 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text of 9 December message from NPC Standing Committee and State Council warmly greeting 20th founding anniversary of Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region]

[Text] Peking 9 Dec--Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee: As the people of all nationalities throughout our country are marching valiantly toward accomplishing the general task for the new period, we usher in the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. With extremely jubilant feelings we extend warm festival greetings to the people of various nationalities in Kwangsi!

The people of various nationalities in Kwangsi have glorious revolutionary traditions. Led by Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, they have written brilliant chapters in the history of our prolonged revolutionary struggle.



Over the past two decades, the regional party committee has led people of various nationalities to resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the party's nationality policies, thereby making victorious achievements in socialist revolution and construction and winning great victories in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. They have made important contributions in the struggle to oppose imperialism, revisionism and hegemonism and waged resolute struggle against the conspiracy of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism, thus steadily developing revolution and construction throughout the region. In the past 2 years, guided by the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well put forward by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, they have thoroughly exposed and criticized the "gang of four" and linked such activities with the criticism of Lin Piao, thereby again making new achievements on all fronts.

At present, the situation at home and abroad is excellent. It is our firm belief that on the road of the new Long March, the diligent, industrious and heroic people of various nationalities in Kwangsi will surely rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, implement the general line and tasks laid down by the 11th National CCP Congress and the Fifth National People's Congress, devote their major efforts to modernized socialist construction, make concerted efforts, go all out and work hard for accelerating the pace of our country's modernized socialist construction. We need to continuously carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style characterized by seeking truth from facts and pursuing the mass line, further strengthen the great unity of people of various nationalities, enhance vigilance, step up preparedness against war, and strive to make still greater contributions toward building Kwangsi into a more prosperous and thriving region and the south gate for opposing imperialism, revisionism and hegemonism and safeguarding the motherland and toward building China into a great powerful socialist country with modernized agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology!

YEH, TENG WRITE INSCRIPTIONS FOR KWANGSI REVOLUTIONARY SITES

OW101240Y Peking NCNA in English 1219 GMT 10 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Nanning, 10 Dec (HSINHUA)--Three revolutionary sites in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region--the Kwangsi Institute of the Peasant Movement, the headquarters of the 7th Army of the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army and the Yuchiang Worker-Peasant Democratic Government have been opened on the eve of the regions 20th founding anniversary which falls on December 11.

Yeh Chien-Ying, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party wrote the calligraphy for the peasant movement institute and Vice-Chairman of the CCP Central Committee Teng Hsiao-ping wrote the titles for the others.

The Kwangsi Peasant Institute is on Lachia Mountain in Tunglan County. It was established by Wei Pa-chun, a veteran revolutionary of the Chuang nationality, after he returned in September 1925 from studying in Chairman Mao's Canton Institute of Peasant Movement. Many revolutionaries were trained in the Kwangsi institute. Exhibits include classrooms, dormitories, a library, a club, a kitchen, oil lamps and cooking utensils.

The Yu River area is an old revolutionary base in which Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping carried out activities. The party sent him there in the fall of 1929 to mobilize the masses to carry our armed struggle. He led the renowned Paise Uprising on December 11 of the same year. This was followed by the setting up of the Seventh Army of the Workers and Peasants Red Army and the Yuchiang Worker-Peasant Democratic Government. The site of the memorial hall of the headquarters of the Seventh Army of the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army is situated in a street by Yu River in Paise city.

On display are many objects and photos showing the activities of Teng Hsiao-ping and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation in the course of founding the Red seventh and eighth armies and in leading the Paise armed uprising and establishing the Yuchiang revolutionary base.

A memorial hall was built at the site of the Yuchiang Worker-Peasant Democratic Government in Pingma town of Tientung County. It includes a meeting hall of the democratic government, offices and barracks of the Red Guards, which have been restored. There are colour photos showing the site of a training class for party and government cadres run by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping in Pingma town. Other exhibits include a huge flag of the democratic government and the provisional land reform regulation issued by the government.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY ON TENG HSIAO-PING'S ROLE IN KWANGSI UPRISING

OW101620Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1247 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 9 December article by Yuan Jen-yuan [5913 0117 6678]: "Red Storms Over Kwangsi's Yu River--Recalling the Paise Uprising"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 9 Dec--Today, as we joyfully celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in our new Long March, we commemorate the 49th anniversary of the Paise Uprising. A red storm blew through the Yu River basin in Kwangsi 49 years ago. This was the Paise Uprising begun under the leadership of Comrades Teng Hsiao-ping and Chang Yun-i.

After the failure of the first great revolution, the Chinese Communist Party guided by Comrade Mao Tsetung's revolutionary line defeated Chen Tu-hsiu's right opportunist line and decided to launch armed resistance to counter Chiang Kai-shek's mass slaughter. Thereafter, it successively organized and led the Nanchang Uprising, the Autumn Harvest Uprising and the Canton Uprising. In the Chinggang Mountains, Comrade Mao Tsetung founded the first Workers and Peasants Red Army and the first revolutionary base and thereby opened the revolutionary path of "using the countryside to encircle the cities and ultimately seizing the cities and political power throughout the country." The fire started by the "single spark" of the "armed and separate rule by workers and peasants" in the Chinggang Mountains swiftly spread to the whole nation. Within the short span of 2 years, more than 100 armed uprisings took place in various parts of the country.

The Paise Uprisings was one such armed uprising inspired by the Nanchang Uprising, the Autumn Harvest Uprising and the Canton Uprising. It was also a "single spark" of and separate rule by workers and peasants" kindled in western Kwangsi in accordance with Comrade Mao Tsetung's brilliant concept. The Paise Uprising shines with glory in our party's history.

In the spring of 1929, the Kwangsi group's army was defeated in the tangled warfare with the warlords of Chiang Kai-shek. As a result, Li Chung-jen, Pai Chung-hsi and Huang Hsiao-meng were forced to step down and the influence of the Kwangsi group was ousted from Kwangsi. Subsequently, Yu Tso-po, an officer native to Kwangsi, became governor in Kwangsi while Li Ming-jui became the pacification commander.

At that time our party already possessed a mass base in Kwangsi and our influence was steadily rising. Both Yu Tso-po and Li Ming-jui were under our influence and close to us. After their ascension to power, they tried to consolidate their own positions with the help of our party. They therefore asked us, on their own initiative, to send cadres to assist them. On our part, our party thought of using this opportunity to expand our revolutionary forces in Kwangsi.

Therefore, the party subsequently sent Comrades Teng Hsiao-ping and Chang Yun-i to Kwangsi. I had been working in Hunan. After the defeat of the Shihmennanhsiang Uprising in the summer of 1928, I was transferred to Shanghai. From there I was later sent to Kwangsi.

After our arrival in Kwangsi, under Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping's leadership and on the strength of our quasi-legitimate position, we actively mobilized and organized the masses. Worker and peasant movements in various localities thus became more active.

On 1 September 1928, the second Kwangsi provincial party congress opened in Nanning. It adopted resolutions on arming peasants, overthrowing the Kuomintang regime, establishing the democratic political power of workers and peasants, founding the Red Army of workers and peasants and strengthening work on urban workers.

In late September, that is, under 3 months after we arrived in Nanning, Yu Tso-po and Li Ming-jui decided to start the war against Chiang. Our party tried to dissuade them, believing their forces were not ready, time was not ripe and that their rash action would result in defeat. However, they did not listen to our advice in their eagerness to seize Canton to use Kwangtung and Kwangsi as a base for vying with Chiang Kai-shek for central China.

Having no other choice, we obtained their consent to allow troops under our control to remain in the rear area to cope with any unfavorable situation in case they failed. Immediately after their departure, we dispatched two battalions, one from the 4th and the other from the 5th Garrison detachment, to the Yu River and Tso river basins to make the necessary preparations. We also succeeded in making Comrade Chang Yun-i garrison commander in Nanning and took over the provincial arms depot and other organs. In the depot there were between 5,000 and 6,000 rifles, a number of mountain guns, mortars, machineguns and radio transmitters, as well as much ammunition. We arranged to ship this materiel with us on board the steamships anchored in the Yung River as the situation demanded. At the same time, various army units developed contingency plans.

As soon as Yu Tso-po and Li Ming-jui's units departed, their subordinates defected and surrendered to Chiang. The whole campaign quickly failed. Yu was escorted to Hong Kong by our party and Li joined our party and the revolution. We then loaded the arms and ammunition on board the ships. In early October, we led troops stationed in Nanning to the Yu and Tso river basins. On our way to the Yu River basin, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping commanded the arms and munitions ships and the garrison units through the waterway, while Comrade Chang Yun-i directed the 4th Garrison detachment and part of the general instruction unit through the overland route. Several days later, the two met in Pingma town and continued to march toward Paise City.

After his arrival in Paise, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping immediately convened a party meeting and stepped up preparations for an armed uprising.

In over a month after our arrival in Paise, the revolutionary situation in the Yu River basin had swiftly developed. Our armed forces continued to expand. The time for an uprising was swiftly approaching.

In early November, the party Central Committee approved our armed uprising plan in the Yu River basin and decided to found the 7th and 8th Red Army corps. Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping was appointed secretary of the frontline party committee and political commissar of the two Red Army corps. Comrade Li Ming-jui was commander-in-general of the two corps and Comrade Chang Yun-i commanded the 7th Red Army Corps. The frontline party committee chose the second anniversary of the Canton Uprising (11 December) as the date of the uprising. This was done intentionally to use the revolutionary spirit of the Canton Uprising to arouse our comrades to redouble their efforts and carry the revolutionary struggle through to the end.



December 11 finally arrived. At 0800, the uprising units were assembled in the mammoth square and a declaration solemnly read: We have founded the glorious 7th Corps of the Chinese Worker-Peasant Red Army to hold an armed uprising under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party!

The birth of the 7th Red Army Corps--A Red Army unit full of vigor and vitality--greatly stimulated the agrarian revolution and armed struggle in the Yu River basin. The 7th Red Army Corps specifically declared in a public notice that the agrarian revolution would overthrow local tyrants and evil gentry. It forthwith sent a large number of cadres to various counties in the Yu River basin to help the local agrarian revolutionary movement.

Meanwhile, the frontline party committee paid special attention to army building and constantly tried to promote the corps' political standards, organizational discipline and military skills. It also recruited a large number of emancipated peasants. This helped to dramatically change its class status and enabled it to become an invincible people's army.

When Kwangsi's 4th Garrison detachment and training brigade, led by Comrades Teng Hsiao-ping and Chang Yun-i, were en route to the Yu River basin, the party decided to send Kwangsi's 5th Garrison detachment led by Comrade Yu Tso-yu to the Lungchou-Ningming area of the Tso River basin to carry out work there. Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, after making arrangements for the planned Paise Uprising, left for the headquarters of the party Central Committee in November in order to brief the Central Committee on work in Kwangsi. He brought with him a number of cadres who were to strengthen leadership over work in the Tso River basin. While stopping over in Lungchou, he called a party meeting to analyze the situation and decided to unleash the Lungchou Uprising. The Lungchou Uprising on 1 February of 1930 gave birth to the 8th Red Army Corps. Comrade Yu Tso-yu was made corps commander. The Tso River basin revolutionary committee was also established at the same time. The Lungchou Uprising powerfully supported the revolutionary struggle in the Yu River basin, linking the revolutionary bases in both the Tso and Yu river basins.

After he returned to the Yu River basin from the party Central Committee site in April of 1930, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping joined Comrade Wei Pa-chun in Tunglan County's Wutse District to carry out land reform on an experimental basis in an effort to deepen the agrarian revolution. The 7th Red Army Corps returned to the Yu River basin in June the same year and, under the leadership of Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, underwent military training and organizational consolidation aimed at strengthening the base areas. The revolutionary situation in the Yu River basin was excellent. The party Central Committee, then controlled by the Li Li-san line, 2 months later sent a representative to the 7th Red Army Corps and assigned it the following mission: leave the Yu River base areas, attack Liuchou and Kueilin, establish bases at Hsiao Peichiang of Kwangtung to try to prevent the Kwangtung warlords from sending reinforcements north, insure "the initial victories of one and then several provinces" with Wuhan as their center, and then capture Canton to complete the revolution of south China.

Immediately after the mid-autumn festival, we left our Yu River basin base areas--with our first and second columns leaving from the Pingma-Tienyang area and our third column leaving from the Tunglan-Fengshan area. The three columns converged on Hochih in early October where the 7th Red Army Corps held its first party congress and reorganized its three columns into three divisions. Comrade Chang Yun-i was the corps commander and Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping the corps political commissar. Comrade Li Ming-jui was the commander of the entire force [the 7th and 8th Red Army corps], leading the force for the east expedition.

We spent 1 week at Kueilin in Ho County of Kwangsi, reorganizing the troops and preparing our winter clothing. It had been more than 4 months since we had left our Yu River basin base areas.



In view of our personnel losses in the heavy fighting, the frontline party committee decided to reorganize our existing strength into two regiments--the 55th and the 58th regiments--so as to concentrate our combat capability. We captured Lien County in January of 1931 and immediately entered the Juyuan County area where we engaged four enemy regiments at Meihua village in fierce battle. Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, Chang Yun-i and Li Ming-jui personally directed the battle. Many cadres and fighters heroically laid down their lives before the enemy counterattacks were defeated. We arrived at the Yangchi ferry in Lochang on 5 February. There were only two boats there, each capable of ferrying a couple of dozen soldiers at a time over the choppy, deep Lochang River. Comrades Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Ming-jui successfully directed the 55th Regiment in a forced river crossing operation before the regiment could advance to Tsungli County of Kiangsi. Comrade Chang Yun-i led the 58th Regiment in crossing Hsiao Peichiang, north of Pingshih, and advancing to a base area on the Hunan-Kiangsi border. The two regiments converged on Yunghsin County in April. The 7th Red Army Corps held its second party congress in Yunghsin at the end of April to sum up experiences and enlist a number of new fighters.

The 7th Red Army Corps had embarked on a Long March since its departure from the Yu River base areas. Heroically breaking through enemy encirclements and blockades, it defeated the attacking and pursuing Kuomintang reactionary troops in a series of battles that book place in four provinces over a period of 10 months. Upon completing its 10,000 li march, the 7th Red Army Corps finally converged with the Red Army led by the party Central Committee at Chiaotou township of Hsingkuo County in July of 1931.

Nearly half a century has passed since the Paise Uprising. The uprising, still vividly remembered by the people, was a great revolutionary event personally directed by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant thought on "establishing independent regimes of workers and peasants by armed force." This great revolutionary practice has written a magnificently epic page in the Chinese people's revolution. The Paise Uprising and the establishment of the 7th Red Army Corps and the Tso and Yu river revolutionary base areas contributed prominently to the liberation cause of the Chinese people. This was a victory for Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This historical feat is immortal in our party's history. To achieve their criminal goal of usurping party and state power, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" flagrantly distorted and tampered with the history of our party, persecuted the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and framed Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping. They have since been duly punished by history.

At the age of over 80, I am full of excitement and think many things whenever I look back on the brilliant fighting course of the Paise Uprising and the 7th Red Army Corps. We cherish boundless memories of the martyrs who laid down their lives for the people's revolutionary cause and we cherish the memory of the outstanding children of the people of Chuang nationality, including Comrade Wei Pa-chun, who shed the last drop of their blood to establish the Yu River revolutionary bases and to develop the people's armed struggle in the Yu River basin. The heroes of the people are immortal.

#### LOCAL REACTION TO TENG, LI TALKS WITH FOREIGN VISITORS

SK101240Y [Editorial Report SK] The following PRC broadcasts have reported local reaction to recent talks Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien held with foreign visitors on stability, unity and China's four modernizations.

Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2200 GMT on 6 December reported that "The Changchun Municipal Communications Bureau recently organized leading cadres of its subordinate enterprises to, in light of the realities on the communications and transportation front, conscientiously study the talks of Vice Chairman Teng and Vice

Chairman Li with foreign friends, summed up historical experience of promoting the development of transportation work, freely discussed the relation between the consolidation of stability and unity and the realization of the four modernizations, and further understood the contents of the speeches of the leading comrades of the central organ."

Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 7 December reported that the broad masses of staff members and workers of the Tunghua coal mining administration recently earnestly studied Teng's and Li's talks with foreign friends and that "on the basis of overfulfilling the state assigned raw coal production plan for 9 successive years, this administration prefulfilled the state assigned raw coal production plan by 27 days this year."

Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 9 December reported: "The party committee of the Shenyang foundry conscientiously studied the talks of Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien with foreign friends, are firmly convinced that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the guiding ideology for the realization of the four modernizations, and are fully confident of the realization of four modernizations." This plant has mobilized the masses to carry out technical innovations and largely improved the backward outlook in production, however, it knows that there is still a long way to go in catching up with the advanced world level of production.

Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 7 December reported: "The broad masses of staff members and workers of the Tatung municipal resin plant earnestly studied the talks of Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien with foreign friends, reviewed the achievements scored in this plant since the implementation of Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well, summed up experiences and lessons, were determined to cherish the excellent situation of stability and unity, to work with one heart and one mind and to make contributions to speeding up the realization of the four modernizations."

Tientsin City Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 4 December reported: "More than 4,000 staff members and workers recently earnestly studied the talks of Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien with foreign friends, reviewed the bumper results achieved in carrying out wise leader Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well, and were greatly educated and inspired." They said: "Stability, unity and the four modernizations are a common wish of the entire party and the people throughout the country."

Tientsin City Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 4 December reported that the broad masses of cadres and people in Tientsin unanimously expressed that "they will consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity." The party organizations at all levels throughout the municipality, while earnestly studying Teng's and Li's talks with foreign friends, pledged to carry out the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in depth, so as to advance toward realizing the four modernizations. A number of plants, such as No 1 radio plant, No 1 automatic instruments and meter plant and No 2 instruments and meter manufacturing plant, recently held separate mobilization rallies to call for efforts to make contributions to speeding up the realization of the four modernizations and hail their success in prefulfilling the production plan 1 month ahead of schedule.

Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 5 December reported that over the past few days, the broad masses of staff members and workers on the electronics industry front conscientiously studied the talks of Vice Premier Teng and Vice Premier Li with foreign friends and reviewed the achievements scored in production since the smashing of the gang of four, saying: "Stability and unity are a necessary condition for realizing the four modernizations and a common wish of the people throughout the country."

According to the report, the Shantung Electronics Industry Bureau topped the total industrial output value of 1977 by the end of this November.

Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 8 December reported: "The talks of Vice Chairman Teng and Vice Chairman Li with foreign friends greatly educated and inspired the Chiaoran County party committee. They said that only by conscientiously correcting the false, trumped-up and unjust cases and implementing the party's policies, can we bring into play all positive factors, promote stability and unity and quicken the pace in developing agriculture."

#### Further Local Response

HK110830Y [Editorial Report HK] Further reaction to the recent talks of Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien with foreign friends has come from Hupeh, Kwangtung and Yunnan provinces.

Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 10 December reported that basic level cadres taking part in study in the party school of Hsiangyang Prefectural CCP Committee had "responded strongly" to the talks of Teng and Li. They pledged to cherish the current excellent situation of stability and unity and lead the masses to work together to achieve the four modernizations. A cadre of (Yangtang) commune in Tsaoyang County, which had been thrown into great chaos under the gang of four, said with deep emotion: "The reason why we now have such an excellent situation of stability and unity is because the party Central Committee led by Chairman Hua has led the masses to smash the gang of four, grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the country. This victory was not easily won. We must now greatly cherish this excellent situation of stability and unity, keep the overall situation in mind, look ahead and make greater contributions to consolidating and developing the excellent situation." Other cadres cited instances of increased production to illustrate the importance of stability and unity.

The same broadcast also reported that party organizations of the (Huahsin) cement plant had organized the workers to study the talks of Teng and Li. They denounced the gang of four for sabotaging stability and unity and stressed the importance of stability and unity for achieving the four modernizations.

Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0430 GMT on 10 December, reported that the United Front Department of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee held a meeting of responsible persons of patriotic democratic parties and the federation of industry and commerce from 6 to 8 December. Lo Fan-chun and other responsible persons of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees attended the meeting. The participants "seriously studied the recent important talks of responsible central comrades," praised the decision on reversing the verdict on the Tienanmen incident, and spoke on the excellent situation of stability and unity. They pledged to cherish this situation and consolidate and develop it.

Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 8 December reported that the staff and workers of the military medicine school of the Kunming PIA units had seriously studied the talks of Teng and Li and pledged to promote the excellent situation of stability and unity and make greater contributions to the four modernizations. (Wang Li), deputy secretary of the school CCP committee, said: "Stability and unity was the important instruction of the great leader Chairman Mao. In 1975, when Vice Chairman Teng was in charge of central work, he seriously implemented the spirit of Chairman Mao's instruction and an excellent situation of stability and unity and great and rapid improvement appeared throughout the country. However, due to interference and sabotage of the gang of four, this instruction of Chairman Mao was not fully implemented."



Since the gang of four was smashed, the party Central Committee led by Chairman Hua has led us to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the country and promote stability and unity throughout the land, thus fulfilling Chairman Mao's behest. This excellent situation of stability and unity was not easily gained. We must cherish the excellent situation of stability and unity as we cherish our eyes. We must say and do things which benefit stability and unity, and we must not say and do things which do not benefit stability and unity."

The same broadcast also reported that the Yunnan Provincial Geology Bureau had recently studied the talks of Teng and Li with foreign friends, summed up experiences and lessons and pledged to cherish and develop the situation of stability and unity. This bureau has fulfilled its prospecting task for the year 40 days ahead of schedule as a result of its stable and united situation.

#### FORMER VICE PREMIER TAO CHU TO BE REHABILITATED

OW090515Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0507 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 9 Dec (KYODO)--Tao Chu, former Chinese vice premier disgraced in 1967, will be rehabilitated soon when a book of his is republished, the China news service, a subsidiary of HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, said Friday. The service, directed mainly to the Overseas Chinese press, said Tao is believed to be dead.

Tao became vice premier and chief of the party Propaganda Department in 1965. He was picked as a member of the Politburo Standing Committee in August 1966, and thus gained the No 4 post following the late Chairman Mao Tsetung, then Vice Chairman Lin Biao and the late Premier Chou En-lai. He was disgraced in 1967, as "a faithful follower" of Teng Hsiao-ping and Liu Shao-chi, the deposed head of state.

His book, published in 1962, was a best-seller but was banned in September 1967 during the Great Cultural Revolution.

#### Daughter's Article Praises Tao

OW101310Y Peking NCNA in English 1259 GMT 10 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Dec 10 (HSINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY carries an article in honour of Tao Chu, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, who died nine years ago under persecution by the gang of four.

The article was written by Tao Ssu-liang, Tao Chu's daughter. It cites many facts to expose how Chiang Ching and Chen Po-ta organized the persecution of Tao Chu.

From early youth Tao Chu dedicated his life to the revolution. He took part in the 1927 Canton Uprising. After nation-wide liberation he held the posts of vice-chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial People's Government, governor of the province first secretary of the provincial party committee and first secretary of the Central South Bureau of the CCP Central Committee. He was appointed vice-premier of the State Council in 1965. The following year he became a member of the Standing Committee of the CCP Central Committee.

The article by his daughter is entitled, "A Letter Sent Out at Last--To My Father, Tao Chu". It recalls how Chiang Ching, Chen Po-ta and others instigated the masses to "discredit Tao Chu" and reveals the reason.



They had Tao Chu abducted to try to use him to lead the attack of Teng Hsiao-ping at a meeting of the CCP Central Committee. Tao Chu flatly refused. He courageously defended some other cadres as well. Chiang Ching and Chen Po-ta then labelled him "China's top royalist".

Tao Chu had earlier experience with persecution. He had been caught by the Kuomintang reactionaries and put in jail when he was young and he waged resolute struggles there. A poem which he wrote in 1935 "In Jail" showed his dauntless communist spirit in face of the enemy. A man of such quality was smeared by Chiang Ching and Chen Po-ta as a traitor.

Placed under house arrest early in 1967 were Tao Chu and his ailing wife. He was attacked at so-called repudiation meetings organized by Chiang Ching and her followers. Tao Ssu-liang was not allowed to go home to see her sick mother until August of that year. Then on September 8 Yao Wen-yuan's article "Comments on Tao Chu's Two Books" was published to discredit Tao Chu for all times. Tao Ssu-liang was compelled to leave her parents not long afterwards.

Despite all the pressure and suffering he endured, Tao Chu remained optimistic. While she was putting her father's papers in order after he died, Tao Ssu-liang chanced on a note written by her father on October 1, 1967 in which he wrote: "Facts after all are facts and will be cleared up in the end."

In her article, Tao Ssu-liang wrote of her father: "He was warm-hearted and firm; he wanted to live and defied death. He was an ordinary person with the feelings common to all. He had shortcomings and errors. Nevertheless, he had firm communist principles and a heart utterly devoted to the people."

#### Essays To Be Reissued

OW101544Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1133 GMT 10 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Dec--In response to a large number of reader requests, the China Youth Publishing House will soon reprint 300,000 copies of Tao Chu's book "Ideals, Integrity and Spiritual Life." The book is a compilation of 10 essays: "The Style of the Pine Tree," "The Brilliance of the Sun," "Revolutionary Perseverance," "The Hard-Won Victory," "Bring Up the Young Generation in an Even Better Way," "It Is Necessary To Firmly Establish Socialist Ideology," "The Three Questions To Be Resolved," "On Labor and Book Study," "Ideals, Integrity and Spiritual Life." Most of the essays were edited from Comrade Tao Chu's speeches to college teachers and students, CYL members and nonmembers. Others were written specially for newspapers and periodicals.

After its publication in April 1962, the book was enthusiastically received among young people. Many readers were reluctant to part with it because of the great educational benefit and encouragement it offered. A total of 26 editions were published throughout the country, totaling 1.5 million copies. However, they still did not keep up with reader demands. One essay "The Style of the Pine Tree" was even selected as language teaching material for middle school students.

An editor from the China Youth Publishing House said: "It is truly a brilliant book for young people. Having reread it 16 years after its first appearance, I feel its educational value has not fallen at all."

In September 1977, alien class element Yao Wen-yuan, in his so-called "Comments on Tao Chu's Two Books," distorted the original meaning of the book with ulterior motives. He quoted the book out of context, confused right and wrong and hurled unfounded charges against it.

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He slanderously accused the book of spreading what he called "the counterrevolutionary 'ideal' of the bourgeoisie," and "the 'spiritual life' of a renegade and flunkey," thereby condemning the book to a "death sentence." Since the downfall of the "gang of four", many readers, especially young people, have eagerly demanded its rehabilitation.

#### FORMER NAVY CHIEF REHABILITATED POSTHUMOUSLY

OW100034Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0708 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 9 Dec--With the cordial solicitude of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission, the unjust verdict on Comrade Chang Hsueh-ssu, former Standing Committee member of the PLA Navy party committee and chief of staff of the PLA Navy command headquarters, has been completely reversed and Comrade Chang Hsueh-ssu completely exonerated.

Hailing from Haicheng County, Liaoning Province, Chang Hsueh-ssu was the younger brother of General Chang Hsueh-liang. While very young, he made a clean break with his own warlord-bureaucrat family, took part in the revolution and, in 1933, joined the CCP.

During the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war, he was successively leader of the northeastern cadre corps under the anti-Japanese military and political college; chief of the staff office of a military district; chief of staff and, later, deputy commander and chief of a military subdistrict; governor of Liaoning Province and concurrently commander of the Liaoning Provincial Military District and vice chairman of the northeastern administrative council.

After the founding of the PRC, he was successively deputy commandant and concurrently deputy political commissar of the Talien Navy Academy and deputy chief of staff and then chief of staff of the PLA Navy command headquarters.

At an enlarged meeting of the PLA Navy party committee in 1966, Lin Piao and his sworn followers plotted a cruel struggle against and ruthlessly attacked leading comrades of the navy who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, in a vain attempt to usurp leadership of the PLA Navy. Comrade Chang Hsueh-ssu firmly stood against this plot. Harboring hatred for him, Lin Piao colluded with renegade Chiang Ching to persecute him politically. At the enlarged meeting they slandered his correct struggle as one which attacked the left leading cadres, made a number of false charges against him, illegally put him in solitary confinement and extorted confessions from him through duress. Comrade Chang Hsueh-ssu demonstrated complete loyalty to the party and never succumbed to this cruel persecution.

In February 1970 Comrade Chang Hsueh-ssu fell seriously ill under the cruel persecution of the Lin Piao antiparty clique and Chiang Ching. Upon learning of his plight, Premier Chou showed greatest concern and issued instructions that all-out efforts be made to treat and cure him. In open defiance, Lin Piao and his sworn followers not only denied him any medical treatment but stepped up their persecution. Consequently, Comrade Chang Hsueh-ssu died in disgrace on 29 May that same year.

Great leader Chairman Mao, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and Vice Chairman Yeh and Teng attached greatest importance to this unjust case involving Comrade Chang Hsueh-ssu's death from persecution and issued many instructions. Premier Chou instructed that sufficient living expenses be provided to Comrade Chang Hsueh-ssu's mother, Hsu Shu-yang. Following the instructions issued by Chairman Mao and the party committee, the PLA Navy party committee conducted a reinvestigation of Comrade Chang Hsueh-ssu's case.

The PLA Navy's leading organ called a rally on 8 April 1978 to publicly reverse the unjust case. On 19 April that same year, leading comrades of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the Military Commission and all PLA general departments as well as responsible comrades of the PLA Navy party committee attended the ceremony to inter Comrade Chang Hsueh-ssu's remains at the Papaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery. They expressed cordial sympathy to his wife, Comrade Hsieh Hsueh-ping, and their children. Following Premier Chou's instructions, the PLA Navy assigned a servant to take care of Comrade Chang Hsueh-ssu's mother, Hsu Shu-yang. In January 1976 the party committee of the PLA Navy drafted the "circular on exonerating and rehabilitating Comrade Chang Hsueh-ssu" for distribution throughout the navy. Due to the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage, this circular was not distributed in a timely manner. After the smashing of the "gang of four," the navy party committee, under the guidance of the principle and policies issued by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, reprinted and distributed this "circular," and the wronged Comrade Chang Hsueh-ssu was completely exonerated and his honor completely rehabilitated.

#### SHANGHAI CEREMONY REHABILITATES SCIENTISTS, FANG I PRESENTS WREATH

OW100121Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text] On 8 December the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences solemnly held a ceremony to inter the ashes of Comrade (Chao Cheng-ku), noted Chinese botanist and chemist and former director of the Medical Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and to exonerate and restore honor to him. Comrade (Chao Cheng-ku) died from illness on 6 August 1966 at the age of 81.

Those presenting wreaths to cherish his memory included Fang I, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Wang I-ping and Han Che-i, secretaries of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairmen of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and others.

Comrade Yang Shih-fa, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the municipal scientific and technical committee, presided over the ceremony. Comrade Chang Wen-tao, vice chairman of the municipal scientific and technical committee and secretary of party organization of the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, delivered a memorial speech.

#### LIBERATION ARMY DAILY PRAISES BANNED NOVEL 'DEFENSE OF YENAN'

OW111346Y Peking NCNA in English 1304 GMT 11 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Dec (HSINHUA) -- "Defence of Yen-an," the once popular novel by Tu Peng-heng, reestablished its fame today in the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY after being banned for over a decade. Peng Te-huai, field commander on the northwestern battlefield, was a hero in this 300,000-word novel that described the 1947 battle to defend Yen-an in the Chinese people's war of liberation.

An editor's note accompanied the signed article that appeared in today's army daily in praise of the novel. The note said, "The novel is a fine work on a revolutionary military theme. It extols Chairman Mao's ideas of people's war and creates moving portraits of Comrade Peng Te-huai and other senior army commanders. It has won a wide readership both in and outside the army".

The note mentioned the army daily's 1967 attack on this novel, instigated by Lin Piao, Chiang Ching and Chen Po-ta. "The accusations were false," it said. "Today, we are publishing this article by Comrade Ning Kan to show the truth and clarify the rights and wrongs of the matter".

"Defence of Yen-an" has the following background: The Kuomintang army launched an all-round offensive against the liberated areas in July, 1946. It was smashed in February, 1947, losing more than 700,000 men in eight months. The Chiang Kai-shek clique then started fresh "major offensives" in March, invading the northern Shensi liberated area and aiming at Yen-an where the Communist Party Central Committee was situated, with an army ten times the number of the northwest People's Liberation Army force.

Under Chairman Mao's leadership and command, the northwest People's Liberation Army beat back the enemy in six months and won a decisive battle for the war of liberation, wiping out almost all the invading KMT troops in the northern Shensi liberated area.

Centering on a PLA battalion and its commander, Chou Ta-yung, the novel brings to life famous episodes in the battle, recreating the extraordinary hardships and the revolutionary heroism of the people and their soldiers.

During the Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao and the gang of four slandered the novel as "a big poisonous weed that extols Peng Te-huai". The novel was banned and the author and editor persecuted.

Writing in today's LIBERATION ARMY DAILY, Ning Kan, the editor responsible for publishing the book originally, called the novel "a song of praise to people's war," and "a book written with great love for Chairman Mao that fills the whole work and gives it both power and its theme". The descriptions of Peng Te-huai, braving danger and fire to direct a crucial battle from a regimental post at the frontline "are not exaggerations. They are true," he said.

#### YOUTH PUBLICATION DISCUSSES RUSTICATION OF INTELLECTUALS

HK080607Y Peking CHUNG KUO CHING NIEN PAO in Chinese 23 Nov 78 p 1 HK

[Article by CHUNG KUO CHING NIEN PAO [CHINA YOUTH JOURNAL] commentator: "Correctly Understand the Question of Sending Educated Youths to the Countryside"]

[Excerpts] Sending educated youths to the countryside is a current subject of wide discussion. This question not only has direct impact on the welfare and future of millions of educated youths but affects millions of households and society as a whole. To consolidate and develop political stability and unity and fully arouse the socialist enthusiasm of educated youths and the masses, it is of utmost importance to understand and tackle this question correctly.

What is sending educated youths to the countryside all about?

Following the rapid growth of the urban population and following the popularization of education, the number of primary and middle school graduates zoomed in the 1950's. Urban industries and other trades and professions were not yet able to absorb all urban educated youths who could not further their studies. To enable the young people to play their proper roles, youths who had grown up in the country were encouraged to return to their native villages to take part in production and other work. In addition, some youths who had grown up in the city were mobilized to go to the countryside and border regions to contribute toward socialist construction. This shows that sending educated youths to the countryside resulted from the development of our national economy at a given stage.



## Correctly Appraise the Work of Sending Youths to the Countryside Over the Past 10 Years

How should we assess the achievements of educated youths who settled themselves in the countryside over the past 10 years? During this time, millions of educated youths bid farewell to city life and their parents and rushed to the villages, mountainous areas and border regions with high revolutionary enthusiasm. We think they demonstrated their devotion to the party's and peoples cause and showed a high degree of socialist consciousness by persistently working on the frontline of agricultural production with determination and tenacity under extremely difficult conditions. They shouldered a great portion of the hardships brought on by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" to our country. They played an active part in changing existing customs and habits, transforming society, learning from Tachai in agriculture, disseminating knowledge, promoting scientific farming, building new socialist villages and defending the frontiers of our great motherland. Their contributions were great. Tempered through arduous practices in the three great revolutionary struggles, many of them overcame difficulties in livelihood, labor and study, enhanced their abilities and talents and sturdily matured. All this should an ought to be affirmed.

However, fully affirming the enthusiasm and contributions of educated youths who settled in the countryside does not mean we can cover up the actual rustication situation and not expose and solve the serious problems created by the "gang of four" in this regard. When this bunch of political swindlers were running rampant, they feverishly used the mass media they controlled to publicize the resettlement of educated youths to the countryside as "a great revolutionary movement," "a socialist new thing," "a fundamental strategic measure" and "the orientation" which people must forever adhere to. They made the whole thing sound metaphysical in the extreme. However, it was under the cover of this empty talk, boasting and lying that Lin Piao and the "gang of four" claimed all the credit for the revolutionary enthusiasm and great contributions of countless educated youths and went all out to gain political capital. Through this channel, they tried their best to muster and cultivate a handful of followers and lackeys like Chang Tieh-sheng, incited them to attack leading party, government and army cadres at all levels and carried out evil activities to usurp party and state power. It was also under the cover of empty talk, boasting and lying that Lin Piao and the "gang of four" turned the sending of educated youths to the countryside into a "forbidden area" which no one dared discuss. They not only created many contradictions which could have been avoided, but frantically opposed Chairman Mao's instruction to solve the educated youth problem on the basis of overall consideration. They also hampered and sabotaged the implementation of relevant policies, so that many problems which should have been solved could not be properly solved for a long time. As a result, the majority of educated youths were unable to support themselves; many people had marriage, housing and medical treatment problems; and many places did not even have the necessary facilities for people to learn politics, culture and science. Because of this, many educated youths became listless and dejected, and the masses were discontented.

## Correctly Understand the Road of Integrating Educated Youths With Workers and Peasants

How should we look at the road of integrating educated youths with the workers and peasants? As we see it, educated youths going to the countryside to learn the stand, thoughts, feelings and work styles of the poor and lower-middle peasants through actual practice in the three great revolutionary movements is indeed one way of integrating them with the workers and peasants. However, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" loudly shouted the slogan that "going to the countryside means integrating with the peasants" with an ulterior purpose. Furthermore, they vilified the recruitment of students, workers and soldiers from among educated youths settling in the countryside as "pulling up the roots" and "restoring the old order" and branded those educated youths who were called back to the cities because of revolutionary needs as "half-baked revolutionaries." [paragraph continues]

They deliberately gave people the impression that the only way educated youths could integrate with the workers and peasants was by going to the mountainous and rural areas. This was a despicable adulteration of Chairman Mao's idea that young people should integrate themselves with the workers and peasants.

The development of socialist construction has opened broad vistas for young people to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. Chairman Mao pointed out in 1957: "Take urban youths, for example. Arrangements must be made for them in one way or another--they can go to school or work on a farm, in a factory or in a frontier area." (Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, Vol 5, p 340) However, he never said that going to the countryside was the only way to integrate them with the workers and peasants. Today many educated youths are determined to settle in the countryside to contribute toward the modernization of agriculture. This revolutionary spirit should be encouraged and praised because this means taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants. Meanwhile, it must be affirmed that all young people who try hard to learn the fine qualities of the workers and peasants, study diligently for the four modernizations and take an active part in work are following the bright road of integrating with the workers and peasants. It makes no difference what posts they hold.

#### Correctly Grasp the Ways of Narrowing the Three Major Differences

How should we look at the relationship between settling in the countryside and narrowing the three major differences? We have this to say: Lin Piao and the "gang of four" slandered that sending educated youths to colleges, factories and other urban trades and professions were ways of "enlarging bourgeois rights." They vaunted that the only way to narrow the three major differences was by sending youths who had grown up in the city to the countryside and letting the peasants move into the cities. This was a shameless distortion of the Marxist theory on gradually narrowing the three major differences.

Elementary Marxist knowledge tells us that the fundamental way to narrow the three major differences is by vigorously developing the social productive forces and striving to raise the scientific and cultural levels of the entire nation.

The settling in the countryside of educated youths to be new peasants can help change the old idea and habit of looking down upon the countryside and labor. It can also help foster successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and raise the production standards and scientific and cultural levels in the countryside. However, in their effort to disrupt the national economy, cripple education and destroy science and culture, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" completely abandoned the prerequisite of narrowing the three major differences. Moreover, their frantic attempts to sabotage the implementation of our party's policies and measures regarding educated youth greatly dampened the enthusiasm of many rusticated young people for learning and disseminating scientific and cultural knowledge and for agricultural productive labor. How can this have promoted the gradual narrowing of the three major differences?

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has shown great concern for the masses of educated youths and is actively studying ways of solving the serious problems resulting from the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the "gang of four." It has taken a number of new measures toward educated youths who have settled in the countryside. For example: colleges and secondary technical schools have enlarged their enrollments, collectively owned enterprises are being run to provide jobs for educated youths who grew up in cities, and good methods and experiences created by many places in providing jobs for educated youth are being promoted. As long as we adhere to the line, principle and policies of the party Central Committee, we will be able to solve properly step-by-step the numerous problems of sending educated youths to the countryside. [paragraph continues]

We hope that cadres of labor, educated youths and education departments along with comrades of all walks of life will regard the upbringing of educated youths as a matter of fundamental importance, show keen concern for their well-being, work hard to eliminate their difficulties and solve their problems and resolutely combat everything that is detrimental to their welfare. In particular, they should boldly emancipate their minds and open more urban and rural job opportunities in accordance with the party's policy of overall planning and all-round arrangements. CYL organizations at all levels should seriously heed the voice of educated youth, reflect their reasonable demands and take the initiative to help concerned departments do well in this important work which involves great numbers of people. Millions of educated youths are watching us. The masses are watching us. We should answer their expectations with outstanding achievements.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES 'HUAHSI EXPERIENCE'

OW090850Y Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 1218 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 6 December Commentator's article: "What Does the Huahsi Experience Show?"]

[Text] Peking, 6 Dec--The story introducing the Huahsi Production Brigade, "The kind of Socialism the Peasants Like," reports on an extremely important experience: the simultaneous development of agriculture, sideline occupations and rural industry, the striving to develop the collective economy, and the improvement of the living standard of commune members step by step. Thus the socialist road will become broader and broader. By contrast, with a rather weak collective economy, if we fail to go all out to develop production, but strive for "slashing," "blocking," or "transition," we shall get nowhere.

The Huahsi production brigade in Chiangyin County was once a well-known poor brigade. More than 10 years after its formation, the brigade remained poor and backward, the commune members were in low spirits, and frequently people left to make a living elsewhere. To solve the problem, the brigade party branch tried various methods, education, obstruction, criticism, and so forth, but found none very effective. Then they took the road of simultaneously developing agriculture, sideline occupations and rural industry. The collective economy prospered and the commune members became increasingly well-to-do. Thus, socialism attracts the masses of commune members like a magnet. Carpenter Sun Chin-tsai and fisherman A-lung both have returned and become activists in building a new Huahsi brigade. Peasants are practical-minded people. They deepen their love for socialism only when they feel in terms of their own vital interests that it is superior to capitalism. Then they throw in their lot more and more with the socialist collectives. These vital interests are the motive force that brings them to work actively for socialism.

Under the party's leadership, the masses of peasants in our country have gone through the land reform, the establishment of cooperatives and the switch over to people's communes. Because the collective economy has constantly grown and the people's living standard has improved step by step, they firmly believe that "only socialism can save China." But, over the years, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and company on the one hand wielded the big stick of the "theory of productive forces" to forbid people to do a good job in production, and on the other hand used the label of "material incentives" to prevent people from doing a good job in distribution and improving their living standard. They criticized what was socialist in nature and what supplemented socialism as "capitalist." Influenced by their fake left but real right fallacies, some comrades forbade peasants to operate legitimate family sideline occupations, forbade them to take part in village fairs and forbade income from industry and sideline production to surpass income from agriculture in the collective economy in order to "block the road back to capitalism." In short, there were many "indigenous policies," and even hogs, sheep, chicken and ducks suffered.



As a result, the collective economy was undermined, the peasants' living standard become lower, capitalist activities occurred in some places, and some commune members gradually lost faith in socialism. Yet the "gang of four" talked such nonsense as "the poorer, the more revolutionary" and "get rich and turn revisionist." By exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" the people have gradually come to distinguish between right and wrong and, from both positive and negative experiences, come to understand that the anti-Marxist viewpoint "the poorer, the more revolutionary" is entirely opposed to Chairman Mao's instruction on taking the road of collective prosperity. In past years, we have paid a very large amount of tuition and learned an absolutely true principle: To advance socialism in giant strides, we must criticize the fake left but real right revisionist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and thoroughly eliminate their poisonous influence.

Of course, in talking about improving the living standards, our premise is developing collective production: It is with deep class feeling that the Huahsi production brigade party branch builds up the brigade and arranges a happy life for the commune members. In the early stage of the development of the Huahsi production brigade, people called it the "work to death brigade." Some young women, afraid of "working to death," were unwilling to marry young men from the Huahsi brigade. Now, after arduous development, the collective economy has grown, the commune members have become well-to-do, and people call it the "happy brigade." Young women are now willing to marry men from the Huahsi brigade. It is precisely in accordance with the principle of improving the living standard of commune members on the basis of increased production that the brigade party branch has built the new Huahsi as it is today at a relatively rapid speed.

At present our country has entered a new historical period. To realize the four modernizations, agriculture is the basis. The four modernizations are inconceivable on the basis of a poor and backward agriculture. It is also inconceivable that a modern, powerful socialist country can ever be built if the peasants lack enthusiasm, if some of them even doubt the superiority of socialism because their living standards are not raised for a long period. All comrades who really want to realize the four modernizations should follow the example of the Huahsi production brigade party branch, effectively concentrate all efforts on developing the collective economy and, on the basis of continuous growth of production, raise the commune members' material and cultural living standards so that they will see the brilliant future of socialist big agriculture or their own vital interests and go all out to participate in this great struggle to transform heaven and earth.

We must bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "All empty talk is useless. We must give people tangible material benefits." The most effective way to block the road back to capitalism is to build a powerful material foundation, coupled with deepgoing, painstaking political and ideological work. The practice of the Huahsi production brigade is a powerful repudiation of the poisonous influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." This is why the experience of the Huahsi production brigade is valuable.

#### COAL PRODUCTION TARGET OF 550 MILLION TONS REACHED AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Peking PEOPLES DAILY in Chinese 29 Nov 78 p 1 WA

[Text] After breaking its output record by producing 500 million tons of coal in 1977, China fulfilled this year's target of 550 million tons of coal 34 days ahead of schedule. At present the broad masses of employees of the coal industry are striving diligently to reach 600 million tons.

In 1956 our great leader Chairman Mao asked: "When will China be able to produce 500 million tons of coal annually?" [paragraph continues]



After smashing the "gang of four," the broad masses of coal workers broke the barrier of 500 million tons in 1977 through their spirit, determination, and unrelenting efforts.

By making sustained and persistent efforts in 1978, they fulfilled their state target of 550 million tons in less than 11 months. In recent years, China's coal industry has been developing at a relatively fast pace. It is estimated that the 1978 output will surpass that of 1977 by more than 50 million tons.

Production has been rising steadily. At the same time, coal enterprises have done well in fulfilling various economic and technical quotas this year. The annual aggregate tunneling footage plan was completed 80 days ahead of schedule; the annual dressed coal output plan, 52 days ahead of schedule. There was pronounced improvement in the quality of coal. Between January and October 1978 the ash content of raw coal was reduced 0.39 percent as compared with the corresponding period in 1977. The plan for remittance of profits to the state was completed a whole quarter ahead of schedule. The consumption of shoring timber as well as the rate of loss of both metal supports and roof beams were markedly reduced. Good results were also obtained in other categories, including capital construction, geological prospecting, and manufacturing of coal machinery.

A salient feature of China's coal production this year is its balanced output. On the coal production front, movements "to fulfill quotas for a hundred days," "to fulfill quotas every month," and "to fulfill quotas every quarter" were carried out. Many coal mines even succeeded in fulfilling their quotas every day. The Hanchiao coal mine of the Hsuehou Mining Administration, the first to fulfill its assigned quotas for 100 days, has completed its state plan evenly for 600 [consecutive] days. It is now striving to fulfill its quota for a 1,000 days.

China's coal production has developed steadily during recent years because it has resolutely and firmly followed the course set by the Kailuan coal mine, which was to "tap the latent potentials and to double production." The coal mining workers of the whole nation have been organized to diligently tap the latent potentials of existing enterprises. As a result, the increased output this year has reached a historic high; the average monthly output for work faces has also reached an all-time high. The degree of mechanization in 1978 was 4.5 percent higher than that in 1977.

#### COMMENTARY ON FORESTRY, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEVELOPMENT

OW090154Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0305 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's commentary: "Forestry Areas Should Take Forestry as the Key Link; Pastoral Areas Should Take Animal Husbandry as the Key Link"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 6 Dec--Forestry areas should take forestry as the key link and pastoral areas should take animal husbandry as the key link. Leading comrades in the central authorities have recently emphasized this production principle. They believe that this principle conforms to natural and economic laws. It has great significance in developing forestry and animal husbandry, improving the entire structure of China's agricultural economy, and promoting agricultural modernization.

In the past, some localities did not check out the local situation and determine, according to local conditions, what was more important, what was less important, what should be done first and what should be done next in implementing the principle of "taking grain production as the key link and insuring all-round development put forward by Chairman Mao when he was making overall plans for China's economic development. They blindly applied this principle and practiced commandism. They ridiculously demanded that the principle of "taking grain production as the key link and insuring all-round development" be implemented in forestry areas and pastoral areas alike.

As a result, forests were destroyed for land reclamation. Grain crops taking the place of forests became prevalent. In pastoral areas, investments in animal husbandry declined and leading organs in animal husbandry, veterinary services and units for grassland management were disbanded. Under the influence of erroneous slogans such as "herdsmen shouldn't consume grains remorsefully" [mu min pu chih xuei hsin liang 3668 3046 0008 0676 5719 1800 9037] and "fight a war to double agricultural output," pastoral areas were required to achieve self-sufficiency in food grain, seed and fodder. Pastoral areas also had to fulfill grain procurement targets. People from many farms, factories, mines, government organs and PLA units went into the pastoral areas to grow grain and oil-bearing crops.

The rate of reforestation in Chengpa County, Shensi Province, was originally over 60 percent. There were no major floods, droughts, hailstorms or other natural disasters. Forests thrived and grain crops abounded. Later, this county onesidedly overemphasized grain production. Grain crops took the place of forests and trees were destroyed for land reclamation. In addition, due to excessive felling of trees, forests were seriously damaged. As a result, not only did the amount of lumber and forestry products and by-products greatly drop, but natural disasters such as floods, droughts and hailstorms hit the county more frequently.

Since liberation, land reclamation has taken place four times on the grasslands of I-ko-chao League in Inner Mongolia, turning 1,800 mou of grassland into sand--accounting for 13 percent of the league's total area. Sandstorms gradually moved southward. Even agriculture itself was undermined. Each year as much as 1 million mou of seeds were damaged in this league because seedlings needed replanting.

Summing up their experience in practice over many years, cadres and masses in the forestry and pastoral areas have realized that it is very foolish to "take grain production as the key link" in the forestry and pastoral areas against the laws of nature.

China's forestry and pastoral areas have tremendous economic potential. However, great differences remain between China and the advanced nations of the world in forestry management, reforestation, the cultivation of forestry resources and the utilization of forestry products and by-products. In animal husbandry, China's total area of grassland is about the same as that of the United States and smaller only than that of Australia and the Soviet Union. But the ratio between China's total production value in animal husbandry and in agriculture is only a quarter of the ratio in these countries. The average annual meat consumption per capita is also lower than the average world level. Only by adopting resolute, effective measures and paying attention to the development of forestry and animal husbandry will it be possible for us to rationalize the entire structure of our agricultural economy, rapidly develop large-scale modernization of agriculture, and insure that the general task for the new period is fulfilled.

#### STATE COUNCIL URGES IMPROVING HEALTH WORK IN INDUSTRY

OW081125Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] According to a report by a station correspondent, the State Council is attaching great importance to stepping up health work in industry. In approving and making public a report by the Ministry of Public Health on strengthening health work in industry, the State Council recently issued a circular pointing out: Doing a good job in health work in industry, in environmental protection and in insuring the health and safety of workers is of great importance for promoting industrial production and realizing the four modernizations. All localities and departments concerned should include this work on their agendas of important items, strengthen leadership and take effective measures to carry it out well so that it will more effectively serve industrial construction.

CHEKIANG DAILY RECALLS 1976 CHINGMING FESTIVAL INCIDENT

OW110018Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts of newsletter by CHEKIANG DAILY reporter: "Long Live the People--Recalling the Chingming Festival Revolutionary Incident Which Took Place in Hangchow City, Chekiang, in the Spring of 1976"--no date given]

[Excerpts] The 1976 Chingming Festival revolutionary incident will be written into history as a brilliant chapter on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The heroes who sacrificed their lives for truth during that incident will forever be cherished in the hearts of the people. Like any other historical event, there was a reason for it and it was historically inevitable.

Since the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao and the gang of four, working hand in glove, had pushed their fake left, real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line while hoisting Chairman Mao's banner. They spared no efforts in overthrowing and destroying everything. Offices were paralyzed; schools closed; factories stopped production; farms were divided up in the rural areas; the entire national economy was on the brink of total collapse. When Lin Piao and gang of four ran amuck, monsters and demons danced in riotous revelry across the land, civil wars took place everywhere and armed struggle was waged without end. Hangchow--a city fondly called "paradise" by its people--became the never-never land of a handful of adventurers. Those ruffians turned the beautiful city of Hangchow into a land of desolation.

On 8 January 1968 the heart of a great fighter of the world communist movement stopped beating. The people's good premier, Comrade Chou En-lai, passed away. A brilliant star fell amid the weeping of all the people across the land. But the gang of four and their ilk, who had always had a hostile attitude toward the people and frantically opposed Premier Chou, grinned with a satanic leer in their dark corner. At the same time, they doubled their efforts to frame Vice Premier Teng with fabricated charges.

The people of Chekiang had an especially profound affection for esteemed and beloved Premier Chou. Premier Chou had an old residence in Chekiang and travelled the mountains and rivers in this area. The image of Premier Chou had been indelibly imprinted on the hearts of the Chekiang people. On the day Premier Chou died, the faces of both the army-men and masses in Chekiang were covered with tears. They expressed their deep sorrow about the death of Premier Chou with various kinds of activities. But the gang of four, mad with hatred, banned the people from wearing black armbands and white flowers or holding memorial services. For a while, the people temporarily buried their contempt and hatred of the gang of four in their hearts. But then, Ma Tien-shui, pawn of the gang of four, became as angry as a mad dog and bit everyone in sight. The gang-controlled WEN HUI PAO dished out a series of reactionary reports that pointed the spearhead directly at Premier Chou. The people could no longer contain their burning anger. Some fired back at Ma Tien-shui broadside, while others wrote big-character posters denouncing WEN HUI PAO. Still others took various actions to resist or oppose the gang of four's criminal conspiracy.

The people regarded their mourning activities as a special struggle and the wreaths they laid as a sort of special weapon. Some comrades said: "The masses have been aroused. These careerists, conspirators and newborn bourgeois elements are doomed." Other comrades said: "We will struggle through to the end against anyone who opposes Premier Chou."

On 4 April--the traditional Chingming Festival--Hangchow's mourning activities reached a climax. All wreaths prepared by the people for that year's Chingming Festival were presented to their closest, most beloved relative, our good premier.



The gang of four frantically opposed Chairman Mao's series of directives on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, achieving stability and unity and advancing the national economy. They opposed the grand objective of realizing the four modernizations which was proposed by Chairman Mao and declared by Premier Chou. Waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the gang of four, the revolutionary masses hung wallposters and slogans everywhere calling for resolute implementation of Chairman Mao's three directives, the advance of the national economy and the realization of the four modernizations.

Pierce revolutionary flames spread throughout the entire city of Hangchow and engulfed the whole land of Chekiang. The flames of revolution tempered the loyal hearts of Chekiang's 36 million people and forced the handful of demons and monsters to throw away their masks. The people were not easily bullied. As if they were sitting on a volcano, the gang of four and their ilk were very fearful of a volcanic eruption--the people's burning anger.

On the evening of 7 April the so-called "counterrevolutionary political incident" at Tienanmen Square, single-handedly engineered by the gang of four, was broadcast. It was a "white" signal presaging the bloody suppression campaign to soon follow throughout the nation in which the revolutionary people would be subjected to more rigid tests.

Right after the Tienanmen incident was broadcast on the evening of 7 April, one of the gang's agents immediately held a provincewide telephone conference and openly clamored that, in Hangchow and other localities, similar counterrevolutionary political incidents should also take place, and that all behind-the-scenes schemers would be hunted down. At that time, this agent was repeatedly and secretly communicating with Wang Hung-wen by telephone and soliciting instructions from his master on how to effectively suppress the masses. Wang Hung-wen issued a series of sinister instructions to this agent.

At 0220 on the morning of 19 April, Wang Hung-wen phoned this agent and said angrily: "Chekiang is one of the provinces in which counterrevolutionary political incidents are most rampant. According to one report, Kiangsu ranks first and Chekiang second. Not many provinces are like Chekiang. The counterrevolutionary flames must be resolutely extinguished, all counterrevolutionaries must be strongly suppressed and their backers must be hunted down." This agent then telephoned various localities and gave instructions for uncovering "counterrevolutionaries." Like a ferocious mad dog, this agent repeatedly shouted that he would launch a large-scale campaign to suppress the counterrevolutionaries, shoot some of them and send some to jail.

Another of the gang of four's agents in our province also came out into the open. Brandishing the big stick of investigation, he fanatically shouted that he would seize the counterrevolutionaries, ferret out their sinister backers and uncover the behind-the-scenes planners; he said he would continue the investigation until the problems in Chekiang were completely solved.

Following the frantic shouting of the gang of four and their agents, all propaganda machines which they and their factionalist setup controlled were set into motion simultaneously. The CHEKIANG DAILY also vigorously criticized the so-called "Chingming Festival counterrevolutionary political incident," thus creating public opinion for the gang of four's counterrevolutionary atrocities.

They plotted one scheme after another to suppress the masses, wrote one black list after another of names of mass revolutionaries, decided on one group after another of primary targets for investigation and set up numerous special investigation groups and concentration camps.



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From mid-April, unexpected calamities began to fall upon a great number of revolutionary comrades. Some were arrested or placed under house arrest or summoned for questioning; some had their homes searched and properties confiscated; and others were detained for interrogation and suffered cruel physical abuse, mental torture and political persecution.

What crimes did these revolutionary comrades commit? None whatsoever. But the gang of four's two agents and their factionalist set in their province racked their brains to fabricate criminal charges against these revolutionary comrades. Their words were law. Whoever mourned the death of Premier Chou and the revolutionary martyrs committed a crime. Whoever spoke fairly and justly for Comrade Mao Hsiao-ping committed a crime. Of course, whoever offended their masters--the gang of four--committed a serious crime.

But the people could not be bullied. They would not be won over. Vast numbers of revolutionary comrades withstood rigid tests and carried out heroic moving struggles. Comrade (Wu Chien-chung) wrote in his diary: "We mustn't tremble with fright at the sight of the blood shed by our compatriots. Their blood has cleared our spirit. What is most valuable are the lessons which we have learned with this blood. If we seek truth while making revolution, we of the new generation should not be afraid to have our heads chopped off."

The people's unyielding struggle demonstrated their great strength and made the enemy tremble with fright. The people triumphed. The gang of four's perverse actions and "white terror" failed to intimidate the revolutionary people. On the contrary, they only served to arouse people's resentment and hasten their own destruction. When one person was thrown into jail, others immediately prepared themselves for new struggles.

On the evening of 7 April, immediately after the false and notorious report on the "counterrevolutionary political incident" at Tienanmen Square was broadcast, a small-character poster appeared in the streets of (Huchow) which called on revolutionary people to unite and launch resolute struggle against the gang of four. Simultaneously, poems, slogans and statements opposing the gang of four's bloody suppression of the revolutionary masses appeared in the prefectures of Hangchow, Chinghua, Taichow, Wenchow, Ningbo, Ningpo, Shaohsing and Lishui, calling on the people to unite and overthrow capitalists and conspirators like Lin Biao.

The people and only the people are the motive force in making world history. The awakening and strength of the people were the fundamental causes of the downfall of the gang of four. The revolutionary struggle on Chingming Festival day in 1976 laid down a firm foundation for the final overthrow of the gang of four.

#### PUKIEH PUNISHES CADRE FOR VIOLATION OF FISCAL DISCIPLINES

HK110632Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 10 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] "With the approval of the Amoy Municipal CCP Committee, the party organization of the municipal construction committee recently decided to remove (Sung Chien-tsai), manager of the Amoy Bus Company, who seriously violated fiscal and economic discipline, and created serious political and economic results, from all the posts he held inside and outside the party. The mistakes of (Sung Chien-tsai) will be exposed and criticized by the people and his problems will be investigated."

When the gang of four was in power, (Sung Chien-tsai) exercised the fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, and seriously sabotaged fiscal and economic discipline. To achieve his own ends, (Sung Chien-tsai) violated rules and regulations and arbitrarily sold new and old buses to units in other provinces to make profits. In the past on the pretext of coordinating with other units, (Sung Chien-tsai) and some other people in the municipal bus company privately sold vehicle parts to other units to make profits. As a result, the state's planned supply was sabotaged. In 1973, (Sung Chien-tsai) approved the selling of some 17,000 yuan of vehicle parts to the Tungan County Commerce Bureau. In return, (Sung Chien-tsai) bought a large quantity of sideline products from this county and sold these products to Shanghai, Kiangsi, Kwangtung and other localities. "According to incomplete statistics, a total of 890,000 yuan of vehicle parts and materials were sold over the past 4 years, accounting for 46 percent of the total value of vehicle parts and materials bought by this company during the same period."

#### SHANGHAI WORKERS TO ATTEND PEKING HEROES' MEETING

OW082218Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Amid the sound of drums, gongs and fireworks, the Shanghai metallurgical workers this morning jubilantly bid farewell in front of the Shanghai Municipal Metallurgical Bureau building to the representatives they had elected. The representatives left for Peking to attend the National Heroes' Meeting on the Metallurgical Front. Wise leader Chairman Hua himself approved the convocation of the meeting. All 118 representatives of the Shanghai metallurgical workers who left to attend this meeting have distinguished themselves in the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry.

Among the representatives, there are many well-known advanced and model workers, including (Kao Shih-hsiang) of the Shanghai No 3 steel mill, (Li Wen-piao) of the Shanghai No 1 steel mill, and (Wei Tzu-lin) of the Shanghai metallurgical machinery general plant. The No 2 oxygen blown furnace team of the No 3 converter workshop of the Shanghai No 1 steel mill where one converter has broken the record of turning out 4,000 heat of steel also elected its own representative to attend this heroes' meeting in Peking.

#### BRIEFS

SHANGHAI SILICATE CONFERENCE--The 1978 Annual Conference of the All-China Silicate Association and the Shanghai Silicate Association came to a successful conclusion in Shanghai on 30 November. Nearly 300 scientists, technicians, professors, engineers from all areas conducted academic discussions, exchanged views on scientific research achievements and made plans to speed up silicate research in order to catch up with advanced world levels. Pai Hsiang-yin, vice minister of the State Capital Construction Commission and director of the General Building Materials Bureau, and Chen Chin-hua, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, attended the conference and spoke. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW]

I. 11 Dec 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

HONAN PARTY COMMITTEE MEETING REVIEWS SITUATION, TASKS

HK100906Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] "The Honan Provincial CCP Committee held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee from 25 October to 2 December. This was an extremely important meeting for grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across Honan, turning chaos into order, distinguishing between right and wrong in line, promoting stability and unity, and stimulating a great and rapid improvement in all work in the province. It was a major turning point in work in Honan. The meeting called on the people of the province to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely unite around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, implement the line of the 11th party congress and the general task for the new period, resolutely implement the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on work in Honan, launch the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four, eradicate their pernicious influence, emancipate the mind, unite to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across Honan, achieve great and rapid improvement, reverse the backward state of work in Honan and rapidly catch up with the pace of advance of the whole country.

"At the start of the meeting, Comrade Tuan Chun-i, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Comrade Hu Li-chiao, second secretary, conveyed the important instructions of the party Central Committee and Chairman Hua on work in Honan and the main points of the instructions of leading central comrades on work in Honan, and also made speeches. The participants conducted serious study and discussion. They laid stress on exposing and criticizing Lin Biao and the gang of four and, in connection with reality in Honan, lifted the lid off the struggle between two lines in the provincial CCP committee. They also studied the relevant policies of the party Central Committee and discussed work in the province for this winter and next spring."

Comrade Tuan Chun-i delivered a report on 19 November entitled "Grasp the Key Link of Class Struggle and Bring About Great Order Across Honan, Achieve Great and Rapid Improvement, and Rapidly Catch Up With the Pace of Advance of the Whole Country." Comrade Liu Chieh, standing secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Comrades Hu Shang-li and Tai Su-li, secretaries of the committee, then spoke. "On the morning of 26 November, Comrade Cheng Yung-ho, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, conveyed the important instructions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng and the important instructions delivered by Vice Chairman Li at the State Council conference on fighting drought." In the afternoon of that day, Comrade Tai Su-li delivered a report on rapidly boosting the province's national economy. Comrade Liu Chieh spoke at the conclusion of the meeting on arrangements for conveying and implementing the spirit of the meeting.

Present at the meeting were responsible comrades of Honan Military District, the provincial organs, Chengchow Railway Bureau, the Yellow River Water Conservancy Committee, all prefectures, municipalities and counties, large factories and mines subordinate to the province, institutes of higher education, and PLA units stationed in the province.

The meeting held: Revolution and production are victoriously advancing everywhere in the country. "The task facing us now is not that of whether we can build China into a powerful socialist modern state before the end of the century, but of achieving this great historical mission at a speed much faster than originally envisaged.

"When we do things or speak about problems, we must always proceed from this general demand and apply it to regulate our actions. We must fight for time and make a success of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and do all our work well. Chairman Hua's demand for speeding up the four modernizations does not allow us to delay matters and take things easy. The situation is pressing on us. We must certainly not miss the opportune time. Otherwise, we cannot face Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu and the revolutionary martyrs who gave their lives for communism; we cannot face the 60 million people of Honan; we cannot face posterity. We will become historical criminals."

The situation in Honan is also generally speaking good. The gang of four's bourgeois factional network has been dealt stunning blows. The leadership groups of many prefectoral, municipal and county CCP committees, provincial units, key factories, mines and other enterprises and institutes of higher education have been initially rectified, augmented and strengthened. The party's policies on cadres and intellectuals are being gradually implemented. The province reaped a bumper summer grain harvest and has won great victory in sowing wheat while fighting drought. Total value of industrial output and total revenue from January to October showed increases of 10.28 percent and 43.9 percent respectively over the corresponding period of last year. New developments have also occurred in all other work. However, work in the province is very far from meeting the demands of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and lags far behind many fraternal provinces and municipalities.

"Due to the fact that the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in the province is slower than in the whole country, the movement has developed very unevenly. Some places have done it well, others poorly. Many problems still exist in a few places and units. Our work is backward. Agriculture has developed slowly and industry has not shown rapid improvement. Our other work is also rather passive. We acknowledge our backwardness, but are certainly not reconciled to it. So long as our resolve is great and our policies and methods correct, we can certainly promote work."

The province should learn from the example of other provinces which were serious disaster areas, do everything possible to overcome difficulties, and strive to reverse the backward situation in about 6 months and catch up with the whole country.

The most important thing at present is to continue to get a good grasp of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. This is the key link in all work. The province is located in the central plain and its strategic position is very important. There are many favorable conditions for improving work. It is necessary to concentrate forces to grasp three things this winter and next spring:

1. Give free rein to the masses to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four in connection with reality in Honan. "Having lifted the lid off the struggle between two lines in the provincial CCP committee, we have cleared away the obstacle to exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four in the province." Through discussion and criticism, this meeting has unified people's view of the history of Honan before the Cultural Revolution and clarified right and wrong in line. The meeting held: "Chairman Mao's revolutionary line always occupied the dominant position in Honan in the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution. The provincial CCP committee and party organizations at all levels carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The great majority of cadres in Honan are good or fairly good. They have done a lot of work for socialist revolution and construction. It is erroneous to brand large numbers of party organizations as 'black headquarters' and brand large numbers of cadres as 'renegades, spies and capitalist roaders.'"



"The participants in the meeting exposed and criticized those several leading figures in the province who pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four for carrying out 'drawing demarcation lines and taking sides,' and smashed the heavy shackles which had been oppressing the cadres and masses for a long time. Everyone held: Party members, the masses, and PLA commanders and fighters in Honan all love Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and socialism. All the mass organizations during the Great Cultural Revolution were revolutionary. To describe part of the masses as revolutionary and part as conservative, to support part of the masses and suppress another part is an erroneous way of doing things. It is essential to get rid of the demarcation lines between 'old conservatives' and 'old rebels' and between 'taking the wrong side' and 'taking the right side.' All revolutionary comrades must proceed from the overall situation, look ahead and heal as rapidly as possible the wounds caused by Lin Piao and the gang of four. They must unite to work in concerted efforts to rapidly promote work in Honan."

In carrying out the movement, each unit must proceed from its actual situation. In places and units where the movement is making slow progress, it is necessary to strengthen leadership and insure that they rapidly catch up. It is necessary to take effective steps to solve problems in units where they have not yet been properly solved. Investigation work must also be promoted.

"In the course of exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four and, in connection with the reality of Honan, exposing and criticizing the serious errors of those several leading figures in the province who pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, it is necessary to seriously and fully implement the policies laid down by leading central comrades for solving the problems of Honan, strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different kinds of contradiction, help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack.

"The most important thing is to distinguish between the two kinds of people and between the two rights and wrongs in line. The first kind consists of those persons who violated the three basic principles of 'three dos and three don'ts' as taught by Chairman Mao and took part in the conspiratorial activities of Lin Piao and the gang of four for usurping party and state power, and also those persons who have gravely violated law and discipline. The second kind consists of those persons who made mistakes through following those several leading figures. There are very few people of the first kind, and the problem lies mainly in themselves. There are relatively many people of the second kind, and the responsibility for their situation can be pinned mainly on those several leading figures.

"Among these two kinds of persons, there are variances in the degree of their errors, in the seriousness of their cases, and in their attitude. It is necessary to make a specific analysis of them and deal with them in a discriminating way. It is necessary to correctly treat cadres who have made mistakes. The cadres and masses have resisted and struggled against the serious errors of those several leading figures. Most of the problems of the few comrades who followed them and made mistakes are problems of carrying out (?their duties). These comrades must actively expose and criticize and do well at summing up experiences and lessons. Proceeding from the desire for unity, we must help them to gain the masses' forgiveness and support and encourage them to work with boldness. We must not grab hold of their faults without letting go. Of course, it is impermissible to fail to acknowledge mistakes and to take a hard attitude toward the masses. Cadres who have been suspended or dismissed or who have not been assigned work since the gang of four was smashed should make a clean breast of their problems to the masses in their original units. When they have basically succeeded in this and the masses have forgiven them, they should be released from their burdens and assigned to suitable work posts. It is necessary to deal severely with individuals whose mistakes were serious and who refuse to correct them.

"In carrying out the struggle to expose and criticize, we should not drag out so-called 'agents' at all levels or criticize people by name in an indiscriminate way. Our chief aim is to clearly distinguish between right and wrong in line and unite over 95 percent of the cadres and masses."

It is necessary to study the experiences of Taching and the Chengchow Railway Bureau and do well in conducting the "three great publicities" and the contrast between two lines. The "one criticism, two blows" struggle must be unswervingly carried through to the end. "Great success has been scored in this struggle since June, following the provincial CCP committee's document No 60. We must carry out this struggle in depth in accordance with central document No 48, further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, put the socialist legal system on a sound basis, and consolidate and develop the situation of stability and unity.

"It is necessary to teach the cadres and masses to spontaneously observe the state's laws and decrees and to resolutely struggle against all behaviour which violates the socialist legal system. We must have a clear idea of the points of emphasis in the 'two blows' struggle. These are, to grasp major and important cases, and to deal blows at class enemies carrying out sabotage activities, embezzlers and speculators, archcriminals in beating, smashing and looting, and other criminal elements. We must resolutely deal with bad people whose crimes are notorious, without whose punishment the people's anger cannot be assuaged. Those whom it is necessary to punish by law must be punished by law.

"The provincial CCP committee has decided to expel from the party and punish according to law the counterrevolutionaries (Tang Yuan-chuan) and (Chen Hung-ping), and to strip the counterrevolutionary (Chang Hsin-li) of his party membership and punish him according to law.

"It is necessary to conduct specific analysis of problems exposed in the 'two blows' struggle and pay attention to getting a good grasp of party policies. The 'two blows' are currently being mainly conducted in towns, enterprises and other units at and above prefectural, municipal and county level. In connection with the 'one criticism, two blows,' it is necessary to continue to launch the masses to carry out a major checkup of fiscal and economic discipline and to thoroughly straighten out fiscal and economic discipline. It is necessary to eradicate the pernicious influence of the gang of four in fiscal and economic work. In the course of straightening out fiscal and economic discipline, it is necessary to deal severely with people who have persisted in errors and in flouting the law heedless of the repeated admonitions of the central authorities."

It is necessary to do well in rapidly rehabilitating the victims of miscarriages of justice. The provincial CCP committee has decided to rehabilitate all comrades persecuted in the 7 February Square incident in Chengchow, the 3 April incident in Chengchow Railway Bureau and similar incidents in the province. It is necessary to carry out a major checkup on the state of rehabilitating victims of miscarriages of justice and hurry to do a thoroughly good job of this work.

It is necessary to take steps to solve problems of shock promotion of cadres and shock recruitment into the party. "The 'two shocks' in Honan were mainly organized by those several leading figures who pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, sabotaging the party's organizational principles. The responsibility is theirs. In accordance with the stipulations of the party constitution and the five requirements of revolutionary successors, it is necessary to carry out specific analysis and deal with the problems in a serious and discriminating way."

It is necessary to do well in implementing the policies on cadres and intellectuals and get good results within a short time. It is also necessary to do well in readjusting and strengthening the leadership groups at all levels, and do particularly well at assigning the Nos 1, 2 and 3 men. It is necessary to rectify soft, loose and lazy leadership groups.

2. Go all out to speed up the development of the national economy, especially agriculture. "At present the province's grain production is unstable, the standards of farmland capital construction are low, and the situation of relying on Heaven for food has not been fundamentally changed. Grain production has risen only slowly. The average yield per mou and the average income of the peasants are below the national averages. The peasants' living standards are still very low. Agricultural production remains the weakest link in the province's economy." Unless agriculture can be promoted, it is very difficult to promote other work. This winter and next spring, the province must concentrate forces to carry out farmland capital construction centered on fighting drought and protecting the wheat crop. The province must do everything possible to reap a bumper harvest next year, especially of wheat. All sectors of the economy must render support.

It is necessary to round off the 130,000 mechanized wells which have been built but have not yet been rounded off. Areas along the Yellow River should use the river water to the greatest possible extent to expand the irrigated area, insuring irrigation for 40 million mou of wheat. Irrigation work should also be carried out for wheat fields elsewhere. It is necessary to promote production of chemical fertilizer and farm machinery and improve quality. Rural diversification must be grasped. Places which can should set up joint agricultural-industrial enterprises on a trial basis. The province should till the land scientifically, take steps to reduce the irrational burdens on the peasants and improve cadres work style. It is necessary to do well in implementing rural economic policies.

The province must seriously implement the 30 point decision on industry and unfold the mass movement to learn from Taching. It is necessary to set up the reorganization of the industries which support agriculture, and bring into full play the potentials of existing enterprises. It is necessary to further strengthen leadership over the national defense industry. All enterprises must strive to reach their best ever levels in the eight economic and technical indexes. Everything possible must be done to promote product quality. Management systems in factories must be strengthened, and the reward and punishment system should be instituted. Enterprises must work hard to turn loss into profit.

The provincial CCP committee has decided to set up a group to look into the introduction of advanced technology, organize the export of industrial and agricultural products, gain foreign exchange and so on. The province must also strive to make a success of all other work.

3. Do well in arranging the livelihood of the people in town and countryside. Many problems in this respect have still not been solved, and the masses have expressed strong opinions. Many suggestions have been put forward at this meeting. Problems which can be solved should be solved, and conditions should be created for solving the remaining problems. "In grain production, the summer harvest increased compared with last year, and the autumn harvest declined. Overall production is lower than last year. It is estimated that the income of the rural communes and brigades will be less than last year. In these circumstances, we must pay all the more attention to caring for the livelihood of the peasants. At the year-end distribution, it is necessary to persist in the principle of distribution according to work and insure that those who labor more receive more and that distribution plans are fulfilled.



"In view of the imbalances in autumn grain production and disparities between and shortfall harvests on different communes and brigades, it is necessary to handle the matter in a discriminating way and make rational arrangements for this year's procurement task. The state will not assign a procurement task to production teams where the masses' average grain ration is too low. It is also necessary to adopt methods such as making readjustments between bumper and shortfall harvest areas, self-salvation through production and so on to insure that the masses on production teams where production has fallen can attain a suitable ration level. It is necessary to quickly solve the problem of housing for people in areas which suffered disastrous flooding in 1975. It is impermissible to divert to funds and materials assigned by the state for other projects for building houses in those areas.

"We must seriously solve the problems of drinking water and housing in the urban areas and improve urban services." Water supplies must be grasped as a key point in urban construction and solved as rapidly as possible. Housing must also be grasped well in a number of key cities next year. Urban commercial work, law and order, traffic order, sanitation, and cultural life must also be improved.

The meeting stressed persistence in regarding practice as the sole criterion for testing truth and reviving and carrying forward the party's fine tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts. It is necessary to implement Chairman Hua's recent call to "further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our steps." It is necessary to link execution of instructions from the upper levels with the actual local conditions, to insure that all our work can conform to objective reality. It is necessary to listen to the masses' views and give full play to democratic centralism. Suppression of criticism and acts of dealing blows in revenge must be resolutely opposed.

The meeting particularly stressed the question of study and unity. All comrades, especially leading cadres at all levels, must take the lead in studying theory, politics, economics, culture, science, management, and the good experiences of foreign countries and other provinces, places and units.

"The class and line struggles in Honan have been extremely sharp and complex since the Great Cultural Revolution. Due to the serious interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four, some cadres and masses were harmed. Alienation exists in varying degrees between some comrades. Hence, the question of strengthening unity is of particularly great significance in Honan Province. What the party and army want now is to consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity on the basis of the line of the 11th party congress. This is also the strong desire of the 60 million people of Honan. It is the indispensable precondition for achieving the four modernizations. We must expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in splitting the party, splitting the cadres and masses, and sabotaging relations between the army and the localities, distinguish between right and wrong in line, eliminate alienation and strengthen unity.

"The problems which exist in unity are the calamities brought on the people of Honan by Lin Piao and the gang of four. We must settle accounts for these problems with Lin Piao and the gang of four. Our comrades must look ahead. They must bear the whole situation in mind, unite and speed up the pace of achieving the four modernizations. The army and the localities, the cadres and the cadres, the masses and the masses, and the cadres and masses must all learn from and support each other, persist in proletarian party split, eliminate bourgeois factionalism and spontaneously uphold revolutionary unity. They must say and do things which benefit unity, further stimulate stability and unity and cherish and develop the current excellent situation."



Comrade Tuan Chun-i said: "To do well in work this winter and next spring is the key campaign for catching up with the pace of advance of the whole country. It is a turning point. We must strive to fight this campaign well. The Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee has initially put forward five demands as yardsticks for examining and judging the work in the various areas, departments and units. These are: Have the people and events involved in the gang of four's conspiratorial activities for usurping party and state power been thoroughly investigated? Have clear distinctions been drawn between right and wrong in line? Have the leadership groups been readjusted, augmented and strengthened? Have the victims of miscarriages of justice been rehabilitated, and have the policies on cadres and intellectuals been implemented? Has the masses' activism been mobilized, and have production and work been promoted? If everyone agrees, we will organize emulation to see who does well in work and who meets these demands ahead of schedule. Those who do well should be commanded, and those who do poorly should be criticized."

The meeting declared: The banner of Chairman Mao is the banner of victory for the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, and is also the banner of the international communist movement. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the guiding ideology for us to achieve the four modernizations. Let us closely unite around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and rapidly catch up with the whole country.

#### HONAN FIRST SECRETARY SETS EXAMPLE ON 'SPECIAL PRIVILEGE'

OW080257Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] First Secretary Tuan Chun-i and Executive Secretary [chuang wu shu chi 1603 0523 2579 6068] (Liu Chieh) of the Honan Provincial CCP Committee set good examples for all cadres by separating private interests from public interests and refusing to seek special privileges.

On 22 October the dependents of Comrades Tuan Chun-i and (Liu Chieh) rode in a motor vehicle provided by a government organ to tour Tengfeng County. The next day, Secretaries Tuan and (Liu) sent an office worker Comrade (Liao Tso-kuei), to the hostel to pay the fare for their dependents' trip. In great surprise, the director of the hostel said: The dependents of the secretaries of the provincial CCP committee only rode in the car once. They don't have to pay for the ride. Also, there is no such precedent. Comrade (Liao Tso-kuei) said: You must accept this fare. The secretaries have time and again said that everyone must follow the accounting system in financial affairs and that leading cadres should exert even greater efforts in separating private interests from public interests. This is a matter of party principle. After Comrade (Liao Tso-kuei) repeatedly explained, the director of the hostel accepted 10.5 Yuan in full payment for the use of the motor vehicle.

#### REPORTAGE ON CELEBRATION OF KWANGSI'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY

##### Central Delegation's Arrival

OW100322Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Station reporter's dispatch from Nanning on arrival of the central delegation led by Wei Kuo-ching to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region--with portions recorded]

[Text] The central delegation to the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region arrived in Nanning by special plane on the afternoon of 9 December.

The delegation leader is Wei Kuo-ching, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, deputy delegation leaders are Wang Chen, Yang Ching-jen, Tien Pao, Cho Lin, Li Pu-hsin, Ou Chih-fu and Pu Ho.

The delegation has brought to the people of various nationalities in Kwangsi warm solicitude from Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee as well as fraternal feelings from people of all nationalities throughout the country. Very delighted, the people of various nationalities in Nanning Municipality warmly and ceremoniously welcomed the delegation dispatched by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. [half-minute recording of people shouting "welcome"]

As delegation leader Wei Kuo-ching and members of the delegation alighted from the plane, they were greeted by responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the autonomous region including Chiao Hsiao-kuang, Liu Chung-kuei, Chin Ying-chi, Chao Mao-hsun, Tu I, Hsiao Han and Chou Kuang-chun. [Recorded applause and music] Among sounds of jubilant music, young people and children dressed in colorful costumes of various nationalities presented bouquets to the delegation members. The joyous sounds of gongs and drums filled the airport and over 2,000 people waved bouquets and colorful flags and performed dances of Chuang, Miao, Yao and other nationalities. Members of the delegation waved back at the masses in appreciation and the people of various nationalities applauded warmly. [half-minute recording of people shouting "welcome"]

Nanning Municipality, evergreen capital of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, is in a festive mood today. The main streets are decorated with colorful streamers and enormous slogans are posted on tall buildings--"Warmly Celebrate the 20th Anniversary of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region," "Greetings to the Central Delegation," "Consolidate and Carry Forward the Excellent Situation of Unity and Stability," and "Hold High the Great Banner of Chairman Mao and Strive To Fulfill the General Task for the New Period."

When the leader and deputy leader of the central delegation entered the municipality in a motorcade accompanied by responsible comrades of the autonomous region, 150,000 people of various nationalities welcomed the delegation by singing and dancing along the streets. [recorded music] The jubilant sounds of gongs and drums and peoples' joyous applause permeated every corner of the municipality--along the leaf-covered (Chaoyang) Road and near the beautiful, spectacular (Tungchiang) Bridge.

The people warmly acclaimed the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the great victory of Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well, and the great victory of the party's policy for nationalities. In this way, the people fully expressed their boundless confidence, love and support for Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. [recorded music]

Also present at the airport to welcome the central delegation were responsible persons of the party, government and army and other departments concerned in Nanning Municipality as well as delegations of Canton PLA units and other provinces and municipalities invited here to attend the celebration. With great happiness, representatives of all nationalities from various localities in Kwangsi were also at the airport to welcome the central delegation.

## Other Delegations' Arrivals

HK110739Y [Editorial Report HK] Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 9 December 1978 broadcast accounts of the arrival in Nanning of various delegations to attend the 20th anniversary celebrations of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region.

The program opened with a recorded account of the arrival of the central delegation headed by Wei Kuo-ching and its welcome by local leaders and 150,000 of the masses. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Chiao Hsiao-kuang, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and first commissar of Kwangsi Military District; Liu Chung-kuei, second secretary of the regional CCP committee, vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and commissar of the military district; Chin Ying-chi, secretary of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee; Chao Mao-hsun, secretary of the regional CCP committee; Tu I, secretary of the regional revolutionary committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee; Hsiao Han, secretary of the regional CCP committee; Chou Kuang-chun, secretary of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee; and Chao Hsin-jan, Hsu Chi-hai, Tsen Kuo-jung, Liang Chi-chuan, Tseng Hsiao-ping, Liao Wei-hsiung, Liao Sheng-tung, Liang Hua-hsin, Chang Sheng-chen, Lo Li-pin, Huang Jung, Ho I-jan, Wang Pan-wen, Lu Yu-kun and (Chen Pang), responsible comrades of the party, government and army in Kwangsi.

The program then carried an account of the arrival of delegations from Kwangtung, Shanghai, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hunan and Fukien and the Canton PLA units. These delegations were welcomed by Liu Chung-juei, Chao Mao-hsun, Tu I, Hsiao Han, Tsen Kuo-jung, Liang Chi-chuan, Tseng Hsiao-ping, Liao Wei-hsiung, Liao Sheng-tung, Liang Hua-hsin, Chang Sheng-chen, Lo Li-pin, Huang Jung, Ho I-jan, Chen Kai-lu, Chen Yun-chun, Chang Chih-li and Su Tung-shan, responsible comrades of the party, government and PLA in Kwangsi.

The broadcast further reported the arrival of a number of specially invited guests as follows: Mo Wen-hua, commissar of the PLA Armored Corps; Wei Chieh, deputy commander of the Chengtu PLA units; Lung Fei-hu, deputy commander of the Foachow PLA units; and (Hu Lu), deputy commissar of the South Sea Fleet. They were welcomed by Liu Chung-kuei, Chao Mao-hsun, Tu I, Hsiao Han, Tsen Kuo-jung, Liang Chi-chuan, Tseng Hsiao-ping, Liao Wei-hsiung, Liao Sheng-tung, Liang Hua-hsin, Chang Sheng-chen, Lo Li-pin, Huang Jung, Ho I-jan, Chen Kai-lu, Chen Yun-chun, Sung Ying-chou, Chang Chih-li, Ho Chi-yuan, Su Tung-shan, and (Hsu Chang-cheng), responsible comrades of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees and Kwangsi Military District. The program then broadcast a summary of the 9 December KWANGSI DAILY editorial, entitled "Greet Our Dear Friends With Elation and Jubilation." The editorial hailed the arrival of the central delegation and the delegations from other provinces and the Canton PLA units and expressed thanks to Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for their concern. The editorial went on to cite the region's achievements over the past 20 years as evidence of the efficacy of the great banner of Chairman Mao.

The editorial continued: "Our wise leader Chairman Hua is very concerned for the people of all nationalities. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng came to Kwangsi in 1971 to inspect the Chuang villages, and delivered extremely important instructions, encouraging us to unite for battle and continue to exert great efforts. Chairman Hua has recently written an inscription for the cause of the unity of nationalities, calling on the people of all nationalities to unite and strive to build the motherland into a powerful modern socialist state. From the struggle against the revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, the people of all nationalities of Kwangsi profoundly understand the practical and far-reaching significance of stability and unity.

Stability and unity represent the precondition for achieving the four modernizations. We must have stability and unity in order to deal with the aggression and subversion of imperialism and social-imperialism. To consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity is the strong desire of the people of all nationalities in the region."

The editorial concluded: "Kwangsi is a border defense area of the motherland, and the people of all nationalities shoulder the sacred task of opposing aggression from abroad and defending the great southern gate of the motherland. We must strengthen border defense construction, be ever ready, and insure that Kwangsi stands on the southern border of the great socialist motherland like an impregnable great wall." The people should unite and make contributions toward the early fulfillment of the four modernizations.

The broadcast then carried a report on the song and dance troupes and a sports team from Peking attending the celebrations. The newly arrived central nationalities song and dance troupe gave a performance in Nanning on 8 December. This was attended by Chiao Hsiao-kuang, Liu Chung-kuei and other local leaders.

The broadcast further reported that a delegation of Kwangsi minority nationalities and a number of specially invited guests from various parts of the region had also arrived in Nanning.

#### NATIONAL EXHIBITION ON ANTISMUGGLING STRUGGLE HELD IN CANTON

HK081424Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Dec 78 HK

[Text] The national exhibition on antismuggling struggle customhouses, which was jointly held by the Customs Administration Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Canton customhouse, was opened in the Canton Cultural Park on 6 December. The exhibition was held amid the excellent situation of the great struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four and for the purpose of seriously implementing the line of the 11th CCP congress and the spirit of the Fifth NPC, fulfilling the general task for the new period, publicizing education in the socialist legal system, and further launching the massive antismuggling struggle.

The exhibition is divided into six parts and 700 pictures and nearly 3,000 articles were exhibited. It is the first large-scale national exhibition held by the customs authorities of China since the establishment of the state. One can see at the exhibition the crimes of the antiparty clique of Lin Biao and the gang of four and their clique in making use of the power they usurped to unscrupulously sabotage the customs and military control system and to carry out counterrevolutionary activities; the ugly face of the Soviet revisionists and social-imperialists in carrying out various sabotage activities to injure China politically, ideologically and economically; the damage caused by various important cliquish smuggling activities carried out with the collusion of people at home and abroad; and also the victories won by the customhouses of China in making great publicity and in organizing the masses to launch the antismuggling struggle under the guidance of the strategic policy decision of the party Central Committee and Chairman Hua in grasping the key link in bringing about great order across the land.



SZECHWAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON COMMUNE, BRIGADE ENTERPRISES

HK110246Y   Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 8 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] "The Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee held a conference on commune and brigade enterprises in Chengtu from 3 to 6 December to further solve problems of ideology and understanding in developing commune and brigade enterprises, exchange experiences, study plans and speed up the development of commune and brigade enterprises in our province."

Some 1,000 people took part in the conference. Lu Ta-tung, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, gave a speech. Also present at the conference were Yang Wan-hsuan, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee; and Jen Ming-tao, Ho Hao-chu and Wu Hsi-hai, vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee. The participants studied and discussed the instructions of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua and the speech of Lu Ta-tung, visited the provincial exhibition on commune and brigade enterprises and listened to speeches given by representatives of 21 units. They also formulated plans for developing commune and brigade enterprises in 1979 and 1980.

"In 1977 the output value of commune and brigade enterprises in Szechwan increased by 80 percent over 1976. It is expected that the value this year will double that of 1977 and that there will be great increases in the output of main products. There has also been great development in coordination and cooperation between cities and countryside and in links between factories and communes.

"Since the conference of secretaries of county CCP committees held by the provincial CCP committee earlier this year, the province has seriously implemented the documents of the provincial CCP committee on speeding up the development of commune and brigade enterprises. The secretaries of the party committees have personally grasped the work and the results have been good. A new situation of working hard to develop commune and brigade enterprises has appeared. However, viewing the general situation, the foundation of our province's commune and brigade enterprises is poor, the level is low, and the development is very uneven, lagging behind many fraternal provinces and municipalities. This does not meet the needs of speeding up the realization of the four modernizations."

The participants noted: Agriculture is the weak link in our country's national economy. "It is impossible to rely solely on the agricultural economy in order to change this phenomenon. We must take the road of comprehensively developing agriculture, sideline production and industry." By effectively developing commune and brigade enterprises, we can also promote the development of farmland capital construction and agricultural mechanization. This is the only road to speed up the development of agriculture and realize the four modernizations.

"So long as we follow the spirit of the instructions of the provincial CCP committee, act in accordance with the principle of adapting work to local conditions, strive to seek practical results, bring into play our outstanding points, achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results, make full use of our various favorable conditions, get the whole party mobilized and adopt more methods to effectively develop commune and brigade enterprises, the followers of commune and brigade enterprises are bound to blossom everywhere.

"The leadership comrades at all levels must personally take part in and effectively and firmly grasp to the end the work on developing commune and brigade enterprises and steadily make a success of it.

"The provincial CCP committee has stipulated: No. 2 light industry bureaus and commune and brigade enterprises bureaus are to be established at provincial, prefectural and county levels. The party committees of the province, prefectures and counties must assign a secretary to be director of the commune and brigade enterprises bureau. The departments concerned at the provincial level must set up management offices for commune and brigade enterprises and appoint a bureau director to be responsible for work in this aspect. This must be resolutely implemented.

"In order to do a good job of coordination and cooperation between the cities and countryside and of linking the factories with the communes, the various large, medium and small factories and mines should also set up efficient organs for supporting commune and brigade enterprises and appoint either a secretary or a factory manager to handle this work. The party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels must regard the principles, policies, plans and major issues of the commune and brigade enterprises as an important task, include them in their daily agenda, periodically look into them, grasp them firmly and well and produce results."

#### PEOPLES'S DAILY REPORTS ON SZECHWAN AGRICULTURAL GAINS

OW091327Y Peking NCNA in English 1304 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Dec (HSINHUA)--Farming according to local conditions rather than by administrative decree from above--that is the secret behind the agricultural upswing in southwest China's Szechwan Province since 1977.

Szechwan wrested a bumper harvest of grain and industrial crops from a severe drought this year, after a sharp increase in both grain and peasants' income last year.

Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY frontpages a staff reporter's story on how China's biggest farming province advanced from the brink of economic collapse. The Marxist principle espoused by Chairman Mao of seeking truth from facts is the key.

During the days of the gang of four, some leading personnel got in the habit of empty, bombastic talk, shutting their eyes to actual conditions and their ears to opinions from the peasants and the village cadres. A few years ago for example, the three crop wheat-rice-rice-system was pushed all over Szechwan, although in many places it reduced the output because of the long autumn rains and the shortage of manpower machinery and fertilizer in the late rice transplanting season.

Shortly after the gang's downfall, the provincial party committee restored the traditional system of two crops, wheat and rice. Last year, the province's rice output reached an all-time high, in both total and per hectare yield, and it continued to rise this year.

While concentrating on mid-season rice and reducing the area under late rice, Szechwan has expanded wheat and other summer crops, in consideration of the fact that 40 percent of the farmland is not ensured enough water to grow rice.

A successful example is Nanchung Prefecture which harvested 150,000 tons more grain this year than last, even though drought reduced the water in its reservoirs and ponds to a mere 20 per cent of their normal capacity. The peasants grew wheat and maize on 66,000 hectares which used to be sown to rice. They call this flexible way of doing things "going by land route when you can't go by water."

Much of the credit goes to provincial leaders who have toured more than 90 of the 199 counties to make investigations and study the people's experience in production. This guided them to correct decisions in the fight with natural disasters.

"Develop agricultural production under the guidance of objective law" is the title of a PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article accompanying the report. The paper points out that Szechwan has maintained a two years' agricultural upswing because its leaders are good at discovering the objective laws governing agricultural production and at using these laws in their work.

The paper criticizes those who force the peasants to execute their orders, noting that they generally run counter to the objective laws anyway. It says that the peasants are justified in demanding that this type of functionaries be penalized by law or made to pay for the losses they cause in production.

#### TIBET DAILY CALLS FOR EXONERATING INNOCENT PEOPLE

OW091429Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Report on TIBET DAILY 6 December editorial: "Thoroughly Exonerate the Innocent, Correct Mistakes and Resolutely Implement Policies"]

[Excerpts] Thoroughly exonerating innocent people of false, fabricated and wrong charges and resolutely implementing party policies are important tasks in the current campaign to deepen the exposure and criticism of Lin Biao and the gang of four, grasp the key link and run the affairs of Tibet Well. They are also important measures for promoting stability and unity and creating the necessary political conditions for realizing the four modernization. Therefore, fulfilling these tasks well is of great significance for holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, implementing the line of the 11th party congress, protecting the people's democratic rights, safeguarding the socialist legal system, restoring and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style, fully arousing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the cadres and masses and accelerating the construction of a modern socialist Tibet.

The editorial asks: What should be done rapidly and effectively to fulfill the task of reexamination, correct mistakes and implement party policies? First of all, it is necessary to firmly grasp the key link of exposure and criticism of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

In the present third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must view implementing party policies as the central task. To judge whether a unit has effectively promoted the movement of exposure and criticism, it is only necessary to examine whether it has implemented the party's policies. It is also an important criterion for testing the efficiency of each unit and its leading cadres.

The editorial points out that to fulfill the task of reexamination, correct mistakes and implement party policies well, leaders at all levels must increase their understanding, eliminate various wrong ideas and overcome various obstacles.

The editorial points out that persisting in seeking truth from facts and stressing practice in everything are basic Marxist views and methods. They are also basic guiding principle for satisfactorily fulfilling the tasks of exonerating the innocent from false charges, correcting mistakes and implementing party policies.

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present it is particularly important to be brave in correcting all mistakes. All cases of wrong charges and conclusions, no matter who is responsible or involved in the mistakes, must be bravely corrected in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. This is a manifestation of our faith.

It will show that if we persist in seeking truth from facts, seriously carry out investigation and study, stress practice in everything and analyze all cases based on facts, no problem will be too hard to solve.

The YUNNAN DAILY editorial concludes that the key to rapidly and effectively implementing party policies lies in strengthening the party's leadership. Party committees at all levels [words indistinct] must include this task in their daily agenda for important matters and grasp it well. They must emancipate their thinking, be resolute and decisive and not take a wait-and-see attitude.

#### YUNNAN DAILY CARRIES LETTERS ON MALPRACTICE IN RECRUITMENT

HK0900 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] Today's YUNNAN DAILY carried two letters from readers which exposed the fact that during this year's work recruitment some people in Kunming Municipality's Chinning County and in some other departments sought personal advantages and illicit gains while holding public posts. They demanded that leading departments at the provincial and municipal levels investigate the malpractice and publicly and seriously handle people who sought personal advantages and illicit gains while holding public posts. "As a result, the YUNNAN DAILY published a short commentary entitled 'It Is Imperative To Handle Seriously Malpractice in Work Recruitment.'"

In a letter to the paper, reader (Hu Hsueh-mei) said: My daughter (Hu Chi) has been working in (Erhchieh) commune's (Tsochi) brigade in Chinning County for over 2 years. In accordance with Kunming Municipality's regulations, this year she attended the work recruitment examination and received a total of 278 points. On 25 August, (Chang Tsao), secretary of the commune party committee told her that she would be transferred to a cogwheel plant. However, on 28 September, she received a formal notification saying that she would be transferred to a company of the Kunming supply and marketing cooperative. After reporting for duty at the cooperative, she discovered that the examination in her dossier was not hers and that examination received a total of 106 points. After checking with departments concerned we discovered that some people had changed (Hu Chi's) examination for another young intellectual's examination. This young intellectual has been transferred to the Kunming Bus Company. This proves that there is planned malpractice. The people who exchanged the examinations certainly hold great power. Due to the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, some people dare not to make public their stand on the vital errors of principle and fear that they might drag some very important persons into trouble. In his letter to the paper reader (Yeh ?Ching-hsin) of the Yunnan Light Industry Bureau said: My child, a CYL member, attended the work recruitment examination and received a total of 247 points. In accordance with regulations, she applied to eight units but was not accepted. She was first transferred to the Kunming Bus Company but was given notification on 7 October that she would be transferred to the Kunming tanning factory. According to the (?Tanlung) District Work Recruitment Office, the official letter of the tanning factory demanded that my child be transferred to the factory. However, comrades of the tanning factory gave a different story.



"The YUNNAN DAILY's commentary said: During this year's work recruitment this province adopted the examination method for accepting the most outstanding candidates. This should be a very good thing. This method can play an active role in realizing China's four modernizations at an early date, in encouraging young men and women to make progress, in turning chaos into order and in checking the previous evil trends of work recruitment including getting 'back door benefits'. The masses of young men and women and their parents have warmly supported this method. However, some people have distorted this good method." People have complained of malpractice. According to this paper's initial investigations of complaints made in the two letters, we discovered that what they said is true. After learning of the letters leading comrades of Chinning County have said that they would investigate and handle the malpractice. We hope that leading comrades of Kunming Municipality and Chinning County will quickly investigate and ascertain the true facts of the two cases and never let some persons who seek personal advantage and illicit gain while holding public posts arbitrarily trample on the party's policies.

#### TIBET CARRIES OUT REEDUCATION IN NATIONALITY POLICY

OW101212Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1144 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] Lhasa, 7 Dec--A fervent movement to deepen reeducation in the party's nationality policy is now sweeping across the 10,000-li-wide Tibetan plateau. A circular to "further implement the party's nationality policy" and an "outline for reeducation in nationality policy" have been issued by the autonomous region's departments concerned. Party committees at all levels are organizing the cadres and masses to study the relevant theses of Chairman Mao on the question of nationality and deepen the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" for their crimes in undermining the unity of all nationalities. They are vying with each other in revising and formulating measures for the implementation of the nationality policy.

In the course of reeducation in the nationality policy, people have recalled its implementation since liberation. They note that since the 18th Army of the 2d Field Army moved into Tibet, the broad masses of cadres of Han nationality and the PLA commanders and fighters have upheld the principle of equality among all nationalities, worked for unity among nationalities, made efforts to learn the written and spoken language of Tibet, respected the Tibetan people's customs, habits and religious beliefs, observed the three main rules of discipline and the right points for attention and consolidated and developed the anti-imperialist, patriotic united front. They made very great contributions to the development of politics, economy, culture and education in Tibet, for which the Tibetan people hold them in high esteem.

In the last 10 years, however, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" pushed a fake-left but real-right revisionist line and seriously interfered with and sabotaged the implementation of the party's nationality policy. Because of this, some cadres of Han nationality were not so keen in their sense of the need to adhere to the nationality policy. There have been cases of inadequate respect for the cadres and masses of their fraternal nationality and insufficient regard for the customs, habits and language of the minority people.

In the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," the broad masses of armymen and civilians have restudied Chairman Mao's theses on the question of nationalities and the principles and policies formulated by him for Tibet. They expressed their belief that frequent reeducation in the nationality policy constantly to strengthen unity among all nationalities is a fundamental measure to guarantee the building of a new socialist Tibet and the fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

Party committees at all levels in Tibet are attaching great importance to educating the cadres in the need to carry forward the party's glorious tradition and constantly raise their consciousness in implementing the party's nationality policy. The Nachu Prefectural CCP Committee plans to have all cadres in the prefecture go through another training rotation which will focus study on the party's nationality policy. In addition, it plans to organize the cadres of Han nationality to learn the Tibetan language. The autonomous regional publishing bureau, after summing up the experiences and lessons gained in recent years by the publication front in implementing the party's nationality policy, has reaffirmed the publication principle of "directing attention mainly on books in the Tibetan language that have popular appeal."

The PLA units stationed in Tibet, hailed by the people of various nationalities in Tibet as models of implementation of the party's nationality policy, recently have sent large numbers of cadres to propagate this policy in the barracks and in the outposts on snow-capped mountains. Many PLA companies have formulated regulations for implementing the nationality policy and mapped out plans for training Tibetan cadres and fighters.

#### YUNNAN HOLDS SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

HK081202Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] The Yunnan Provincial Conference on Scientific and Technological Work was recently held in Kunming. The conference studied how to implement the spirit of the national science conference and inspected implementation of scientific research plans in this province over the past year. The conference also discussed the draft for developing Yunnan's science and technology from 1978 to 1985 and formulated the plan for developing Yunnan's scientific research in 1979. Delegates to the conference vowed to promote scientific research work as rapidly as possible and to promote the development of industrial and agricultural production.

The conference was attended by over 150 people, including responsible comrades of scientific and technical committees at prefectural and municipal levels, responsible comrades of scientific and technical sections of various provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus, responsible comrades of universities and colleges and responsible comrades of various scientific research units.

"The conference conveyed and studied the relevant speeches of leading comrades of the central authorities and the relevant documents of the central authorities. Comrade Li Chi-ming, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, listened to the conference briefing, received all comrades who attended the conference and delivered a speech. A responsible comrade of the party group of the provincial scientific and technical committee made a report on the situation of scientific and technological work over the past year.

"Comrades who attended the conference unanimously held: Inspired by the spirit of the national science conference and under the direct leadership of the provincial CCP committee and party committees at all levels, the situation on the Yunnan scientific and technological front is good. However, our work is incompatible with the flying advance of the new situation. We must still further implement the spirit of the national science conference."

The participants noted: Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee recently formulated many new policy decisions and called on us to run affairs in accordance with objective economic laws and to quicken the pace of realizing the four modernizations. We must have a high sense of responsibility to realize the four modernizations and make bounden contributions to bring about realization of the four modernizations at an early date.

"The conference noted: The key link of the scientific and technological work and of various work at present and for some time to come is still to carry out the great struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four." In the third campaign to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, we must focus our attention on eradicating their pernicious influence and mobilizing the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of cadres and scientific and technological personnel.

The conference called on all areas and departments to keep a firm grasp on formulating their plans for developing science and technology in a manner appropriate to local conditions and to insure the fulfillment of their plans on schedule.

"The conference stressed that it is imperative to energetically strengthen work concerning agricultural science and technology and to tangibly solve a group of vital problems which block the road to speedy development of agriculture in this province.

"These are the main points of our work: We must solve the technical problems of the comprehensive exploitation and utilization of water resources as rapidly as possible. We must study and decide the technical measures for centering on improving red loam and for improving other low-yielding fields as rapidly as possible." We must strengthen research on agricultural machines and offer efficient and quality agricultural machines and tools. We must extensively open up sources of organic fertilizer and quicken the pace of breeding fine varieties of crops. We must actively map out plans which should center on comprehensively developing farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery, while the mountains, rivers, farmland, forests and roads should be tackled in a comprehensive way.

"With regard to industry and communications, we must focus our attention on doing well in scientific research on light industry, energy, material, communications and transport. We must strengthen research on new technical skills, new equipment and new materials for sugar-refining, cigarette-making and tea-processing. We must make full use of this province's rich resources in brown coal." We must carry out research on the comprehensive utilization of brown coal and carry out research on developing the production of equipment for small hydroelectric power stations. We must also carry out research on the comprehensive utilization of nonferrous metal.

"With regard to culture, education and public health, we must attach major importance to research on equipment for audiovisual education and do well in grasping research on preventive measures against cancer and endemic disease and on medicine." At present we must do well in managing funds, material and equipment for scientific research.

"The conference proposed that all prefectures and counties set up scientific and technical committees and that all provincial departments and bureaus set up scientific and technical sections. We must strengthen the building of the scientific and technological ranks."

The conference held that it is imperative to do well in further implementing the policy on intellectuals.

The conference noted: No department or individual is allowed to arbitrarily transfer scientific and technological personnel to nonprofessional posts. No scientific and technological personnel should join learn-from-Tachai work groups, learn-from-Taching work groups or other types of work groups.

We must strive to do well in logistics work and solve the family problems of scientific and technological personnel. We must offer appropriate material rewards including bonuses to those scientific and technological personnel who have made contributions to research; in accordance with the regulations formulated by the State Scientific and Technological Commission. We must do well in evaluating and popularizing achievements in science and technology. We must arm the minds of the masses of cadres and people with modern scientific and technological knowledge.

The conference pointed out: "Every party committee must assign one of its responsible comrades to manage scientific and technological work and must hold discussion meetings on scientific and technological work periodically."

"With regard to academic work, we must call for letting a hundred schools of thought contend and call for academic democracy."

This province's 35 items of scientific research were commended at the conclusion of the conference.

#### NCNA INTERVIEWS TIBETAN 'LIVING BUDDHA' AFTER RELEASE

OW081542Y Peking NCNA in English 1438 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Lhasa, 8 Dec (HSINHUA)--A former "living Buddha" in Daipung Monastery, one of Tibet's largest, told HSINHUA that he never expected to find people still worshipping at monasteries in Tibet today. Gyalsei Ngawang Losang was arrested after the abortive armed insurrection staged by the reactionary upper strata in 1959 in which he played an active role. He was released under a special amnesty recently.

"I have been back to Daipung Monastery for a look around," he said. "I found the sacred relics and the buildings all being well cared for and people burning incense and carrying on religious activities there." His visit to several monasteries since his release convinced him, he said, that "the People's Government is in truth guaranteeing freedom of religious belief." The former "living Buddha" told HSINHUA in his garden home in Lhasa's western suburbs that he had not expected forgiveness, but that "the People's Government was patient. They taught me, helped me along and took care of me."

This robust, smiling man, once worshipped as one of the incarnations of Buddha, described his active, meaningful life which began with his arrest. "I joined with a will in the studies and the work," he said. "I learned to grow vegetables and to do tailoring with a sewing machine. I formed the habit of reading the newspapers, listening to the radio and studying the works of Chairman Mao." "There have been big changes in Tibet," he said. "We have textile mills, cement works and sugar refineries. Young Tibetans can get an education and some are college students. Some have become government cadres. Life is good for them now."

Gyalsei Ngawang Losang said he could not believe his ears when his release was announced on September 27 this year. He and the other releasees were issued new clothes and a sum of money. His mother was overwhelmed with excitement when news of his release reached home, and his sister wept for joy at seeing him in excellent health. On November 5 he and the others set free were banqueted by leaders of the Tibet Autonomous Region. "I learned from history that Tibet has always been part of China," he said. "Our rebellion should be condemned as an attempt to split the country. The democratic reforms of 1959 were what the Tibetan people really wanted."



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HEILUNGKIANG RALLY CRITICIZES FORMER 'ARMY LEADER'

OW091103Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] Provincial organs held a rally on the morning of 4 December in Harbin to expose and criticize that person who pushed a fake left but real rightist counterrevolutionary revisionist line in our province during the early Cultural Revolution period.

Attending the rally were leading comrades of provincial party, government and military organs Li Li-an, Wang I-lun, Li Chien-pai, Chen Lei, Chen Chien-fei, Wang Chin-tzu, Chao Hsing-yuan, Juan Yung-sheng, (Cheng Chin-sheng), Chang Shih-chu, (Chen Yen-chih), (Hsieh Yun-ching), Lu Kuang, Hsia Kuang-ya, (Wu Wen-tao) and (Wang Chen-ching).

The rally was presided over by Comrade Li Li-an, secretary of the provincial party committee. Responsible persons of the provincial military district, PLA units stationed in Heilungking, the HEILUNGKIANG DAILY, the Exposure-Criticism-Investigation Office of the provincial party committee and the Chihsi Municipal Revolutionary Committee exposed and criticized that person face-to-face at the rally.

They penetratingly exposed and criticized that person for his various crimes in actively following Lin Piao and the gang of four, opposing the party and creating confusion in the army, sabotaging the "three supports and two militaries" work, vigorously practicing sham communism and creating false, fabricated and wrong charges against innocent people.

While exposing and criticizing that person for crimes in opposing the party, creating confusion in the army had sabotaging the "three supports and two militaries" work, the comrades pointed out that in taking advantage of his position and power as an army leader, that person issued orders to the PLA units calling for repelling the "adverse February current," seizing local Russians and bullies and ferreting out capitalist roaders in the army, thus creating great confusion in the party committee of the provincial military district and in offices and units under the provincial military district. He was the archculprit of our province in opposing the party and creating confusion in the army.

When the other comrades finished their talks at the rally, Comrade Li Li-an spoke. He said:

"In compliance with the decision of the provincial party committee, we have held five meetings to expose and criticize that person with a total of over 50,000 people attending these meetings. At these meetings, 25 comrades gave criticism talks including both leading and grassroot cadres.

"From a host of facts exposed in the meetings, we clearly realize that during the Cultural Revolution, that person actively followed Lin Piao and the gang of four, frantically opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, pushed a fake left but real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line, practiced splittism, engaged in conspiracy, opposed the party, created confusion in the army, sabotaged the 'three supports and two militaries' work, incited bourgeois factionalism and armed struggle, persecuted cadres, suppressed the masses, created many false, fabricated and wrong charges against innocent people and did all sorts of bad things which brought extremely serious consequences to our province's socialist revolution and construction."

Comrade Li Li-an said: "We have held five rallies to expose and criticize that person. Now we can consider that this matter has been temporarily resolved, but we cannot yet say that we have completely eliminated the pernicious influence of the fake left but real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by that person. The false, fabricated and wrong cases and other problems created by that person remain to be thoroughly resolved."

Comrade Li Li-an said: "According to the decision of the provincial party committee, after criticism of that person, more rallies will be held to expose and criticize the principal responsible person of the previous provincial party committee. Exposure and criticism of their several backbone factionalist elements will be organized separately. The provincial party committee plans to finish the talks of exposing and criticizing these people before the end of this year so that the committee's main effort can be gradually shifted to accelerating the progress of the four modernizations."

#### KIRIN CIVIL AFFAIRS WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

SK090914Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Dec 78 SK

[Excerpts] Approved by the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees, the Kirin Provincial Civil Affairs Work Conference was held from 30 November to 5 December in Changchun. Attending the conference were responsible persons of various municipalities, prefectures, chou, leagues, counties, cities, banners and districts and departments in charge of the civil affairs work and representatives of provincial departments concerned, the Kirin Military District and PLA units stationed in Changchun, totaling more than 200 persons.

During the conference, comrades attending the conference conscientiously studied the inscriptions of wise leader Chairman Hua and esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh for civil affairs work and relayed and discussed documents related to the national civil affairs work conference. Deputy Secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and Vice Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee Comrade Yu Ko attended and addressed the conference.

In addition to reporting this news, KIRIN DAILY today carries a commentator's article entitled: "Strengthen Civil Affairs Work so as To Promote Stability and Unity."

#### BRIEFS

LIAONING CITY PARTY CONGRESS--Penhsi Municipality held its 5th municipal party congress from 1 to 5 November. The 657 delegates came from all walks of society in Penhsi and included veteran members who were ruthlessly persecuted by Lin Piao and the gang of four and resolutely struggled against them; young members brought up in the course of struggles against the gang of four; representatives of party members who have made outstanding contributions from the industrial circle and from the poor, lower-and-middle peasants; representatives of revolutionary cadres and intellectuals; and representatives of a certain portion of woman and minority members. The congress unanimously approved the work report delivered by Comrade (Luo Ting-feng) on behalf of the former party committee "Hold High the Great Banner of Chairman Mao, Sincerely Implement the line of the 11th National Party Congress and Strive To Fulfill the General Task for the New Period." The congress also adopted resolutions on thoroughly improving the leading work style, firmly grasping well the work of reversing verdicts in trumped-up cases and false charges and strengthening housing construction for urban staff members and workers. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 78 SK]

KANSU PARTY COMMITTEE REHABILITATES THREE CADRES

HK090356Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Dec 78 HK

[Text] According to a PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter, the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee has persisted in the principle of correcting mistakes when they are made and seriously implemented the "three-not" policy of not grabbing people by their pigtaileds, hating them, and beating them with sticks. The committee recently completely rehabilitated three cadres who had been branded antiparty and antisocialist elements for speaking their minds when implementing the spirit of the 1962 central meeting of 7,000. This has encouraged the cadres and masses to emancipate their minds, dare to speak out, and do their work well in a truth-seeking way for the sake of the four modernizations.

Chairman Mao delivered an important speech at the conference of 7,000 in January 1962. He spoke mainly on the importance of putting into effect democratic centralism and called on everyone to bring socialist democracy into play and seriously implement the "three-not" policy. When conveying and implementing the spirit of this meeting, the former Paiyin Municipal CCP Committee of Kansu Province launched the cadres to sum up experiences and lessons of the previous 13 years, speak their minds, analyze in a truth-seeking way the achievements and errors in their work, find out the laws governing work, and do a good job in future work. The responsible comrades of the municipal CCP committee repeatedly mobilized everyone to speak his mind. A responsible person of the Propaganda Department of the municipal CCP committee also repeatedly explained the policy on not grabbing people by their pigtaileds, hating them, and beating them with sticks, and encouraged people to speak out.

In these circumstances, many comrades took the attitude of being loyally responsible to the party's cause and boldly put forward criticisms on shortcomings and errors in work. (Chou Tsung-shu), formerly deputy secretary of the party general branch of Paiyin Municipal Construction Company, (Niu Jui-ju), former deputy director of the municipal Labor Bureau; and (Chang Tao-hsin), manager of the provincial sulphur plant, spoke out at various meetings like everyone else. Most of the opinions they put forward were correct and reflected the actual situation. They were beneficial for persisting in truth, correcting errors, and stimulating the party's cause. At the same time they also uttered some excessive and erroneous words. The responsible person of the municipal CCP committee who was participating in the discussion affirmed their action of daring to speak their minds to the party organization and encouraged all the people to further emancipate their minds and say everything they wanted to say.

After an enlarged meeting of the municipal CCP committee, the cadres were at ease in spirit, filled with vigor and worked in concert to overcome temporary difficulties, doing a certain amount of work for the party. Later, however, when looking for manifestations of the class struggle, the municipal CCP committee recalled the speeches of (Chou Tsung-shu) and others at several meetings in 1962, examined the minutes, and found the places where they had exposed problems and criticized work in the previous few years. These were listed as antiparty sayings and reported to the provincial CCP committee. Based on this material, the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee branded (Chou Tsung-shu) and the other two as antiparty and antisocialist elements in 1964 and decided to expel them from the party and dismiss them from all their posts. (Chou Tsung-shu) was employed at reduced salary and (Niu Jui-ju) and (Chang Tao-hsin) were dismissed from their work posts and kept under surveillance.

(Chou Tsung-shu) and the other two were old cadres who had joined the revolution during the war against Japan. It was in complete conformity with the stipulations of the party constitution that as party members they should put forward criticisms and views on party work at party meetings. There was no question of their being "antiparty and anti-socialist." They had spoken after repeated mobilization by responsible persons of upper level party committees and after implementation of Chairman Mao's "three-not" policy had been guaranteed. Why should they be punished? They themselves were disgruntled at their punishment, and those cadres and masses who knew what had happened also disagreed with their punishment. They held that this was completely contrary to the party's principle of democratic centralism and the "three-not" policy and sabotaged the party's criticism and self-criticism.

After the gang of four and their Kansu agents were toppled, (Chou Tsung-shu) and the other two petitioned the provincial CCP committee. After repeated reexamination and discussion, the provincial CCP committee decided to annul the punishments given (Chou Tsung-shu) and the other two by the former provincial CCP committee in 1964, restore their party membership and former salary and grade, and arrange suitable work for them. The provincial CCP committee has made a document of its report on the reexamination of the case of (Chou Tsung-shu) and the other two, along with the provincial CCP committee's comments, and issued it to all counties, bureaus and county-level units in the province. This has been warmly welcomed by the cadres and masses.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY also carries an editor's note on this report. The editor's note says: To speak one's mind and speak the truth to the party organization is an expression of a party member's party spirit. At the same time, to put forward criticisms on party work at party meetings completely conforms to the stipulations of the party constitution. However, for a time, and especially during the period when Lin Biao and the gang of four were running rampant, the party's democratic principles were seriously sabotaged and an extremely abnormal situation of no democracy to speak of appeared in party life. Party members who spoke their minds to the party organization and put forward criticism on party work were accused of blatant crimes. This situation promoted the growth of the bureaucratic and mandarin work style and stimulated the spread of the sinister wind of party members speaking in an idealistic way and telling lies to the party organization. Unless this phenomenon is completely corrected, putting the party's democratic life on a sound basis and heightening the party's fighting strength will turn out to be empty talk. We must learn a lesson from this case of the former Paiyin Municipal CCP Committee in Kansu, seriously rectify the party's work style, and revive the party's glorious traditions, so that the lively political situation of the liberation war period and the Yenan period can be fostered and enhanced throughout the whole party and the whole country.

KANSU CIVIL AFFAIRS CONFERENCE HELD 30 NOVEMBER-7 DECEMBER

HK090753Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Dec 78 HK

[Text] The Kansu Provincial Conference on Civil Affairs sponsored by the provincial revolutionary committee was held from 30 November to 7 December in Lanchow. Relevant responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees attended the conference. Speaking at the conference were provincial CCP committee Secretary Chao Chu-chi and provincial revolutionary committee Vice Chairman Wang Shih-tai. Comrades who attended the conference restudied a series of instructions of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu on doing well in civil affairs. They also studied the brilliant inscriptions written by our wise leader Chairman Hua and our esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh on civil affairs.



They have become very much aware that doing civil affairs work well is a big issue which directly concerns implementing the party's guiding line and policy, promoting stability and unity and realizing the four modernizations. They said: We will live up to the expectations of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. In the new Long March, we must redouble our efforts and do well in various types of civil affairs.

In close connection with the reality of civil affairs in this province, the conference deeply exposed and relentlessly criticized the crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four and the gang's Kansu agent in interfering with and disrupting civil affairs. The participants noted: To fulfill in a still better way the glorious tasks the general task for the new period has placed on civil affairs departments, we must continue to do well in fighting the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, further differentiate between right and wrong in line and completely eradicate the pernicious influence of the gang of four. We must strengthen ideological and organizational building in civil affairs departments and restore and perfect civil affairs organs. We must seek truth from facts, keep in touch with the masses, show concern for people's suffering and whole-heartedly serve the people so that civil affairs can meet the needs of the new situation.

Comrades who attended the conference said: We must hold the great banner of Chairman Mao aloft, closely follow our wise leader Chairman Hua and conscientiously implement the spirit of the national conference on civil affairs. Under the leadership of party committees at all levels, we must unite to fight, truly turn civil affairs departments into people's organization departments, revive and carry forward the fine tradition and work style of civil affairs, do well in various types of civil affairs to include giving preferential treatment to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, finding places for demobilized armymen and ex-service men, increasing output and providing disaster relief, social relief work and public welfare facilities, and work energetically to grasp the key link in running the country well and realize the four socialist modernizations before the end of the century.

#### KANSU COUNTY REEXAMINES CASES, REVERSES VERDICTS

HK110610Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] The Lintse County CCP Committee has adopted concrete measures for implementing the party's policy on people and on reexamining cases:

"1. The county has strengthened leadership and assigned people to be in charge of the work. A secretary and deputy secretary of the county CCP committee have personally grasped the work. Furthermore, every commune has also assigned a deputy party committee secretary to be in charge of the work. The county office for implementing the policy has also sent cadres to communes and production brigades to help people carry out the work.

"2. The county has grasped the experience gained in localities to promote the overall work and trained backbones."

"3. Efforts have been made to reexamine every team and implement policy on everyone." Since the beginning of the work of reexamining cases, the county CCP committee has paid great attention to following the mass line. It has reexamined every case based on the file and information provided by the people.

"By the end of November, Lintse County had basically completed the work of implementing the policy on the people in the rural areas. Among the 9,123 people in the rural areas whose cases should be reexamined, 9,041 of them have been reexamined. In line with the principle of seeking truth from facts, 1,200 wrong cases were thoroughly reversed, and 200 cases were partially reversed. The county upheld the findings in some 200 cases."

## SHENSI RADIO ON REDRESSING ONE'S OWN MISCARRIAGES OF JUSTICE

HK090741Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0530 GMT 9 Dec 78 HK

[Station short commentary: "Dare To Clear Victims of Miscarriages of Justice Perpetrated by Oneself"]

[Excerpts] In the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, one miscarriage of justice after another has been redressed. However, a strange phenomenon has also appeared. Certain miscarriages of justice have not yet been redressed, even though all the truth is known. An important reason for this is that certain people currently handling case work and leaders concerning handled these cases in the past. These comrades still have all kinds of worries and cannot boldly work at rehabilitation. They are afraid of negating themselves and of losing prestige. They are afraid that, after being rehabilitated, the victims of miscarriages of justice will seek to blame them, and that they themselves will be unable to provide clear explanations. Actually, there is no need for these worries at all.

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has now called on us to rapidly implement the party's policies and rehabilitate and clear comrades who are victims of miscarriages of justice. If a person who has perpetrated a miscarriage of justice can actively rehabilitate the victim, it will precisely show that he has drawn a clear demarcation line against the counterrevolutionary line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and has resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the party's policy. The masses are certain to forgive him if he can do this.

We must understand that if we solve the problem of one person, we will mobilize the activism of several others. If we solve the problem of several people, we will mobilize the activism of thousands of others. We urgently need the activism of thousands of people to carry out the new Long March. Revolutionary comrades, let us open our eyes a bit wider and take a broader view of things.

## SHENSI LEADERS HANDLE PEOPLE'S LETTERS, VISITS

HK110652Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] To revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, the principal responsible comrades of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee including Li Jui-shan, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Wang Jen-chung, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Li Erh-chung, Yu Ming-tao, Yen Ko-lun, Chang Tse and [names indistinct] have personally handled the people's letters and visits. As a result, many important and serious cases which have not been solved for years have now been solved.

Lin Piao and the gang of four frenziedly sabotaged the socialist legal system and created many false and trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice. When they were in power, the people did not dare air their grievances. At present, according to the people's grievances, "the serious results caused by the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four are far from being eliminated and many problems have not been solved.

"Comrade Wang Jen-chung personally read and gave instructions regarding the people's letters and handled more than 90 cases between August and November. He also personally met and talked with the people."

Comrade Li Erh-chung, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, regards the handling of the people's letters and visits as an important link in doing well in work. Between March and November he personally handled 260 people's letters and met with 120 people. Aside from personally handling important and serious cases, Comrade Li Erh-chung has also personally handled minor cases.

"Because the responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee have paid attention to the people's letters and visits work, many problems have been solved in a timely way, and some false and trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice have thoroughly been reversed. As a result, the movement to deeply expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four in our province has been promoted."

#### TSINGHAI DAILY CALLS FOR ATTENTION TO LOCAL CONDITIONS

OW080451Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Report on TSINGHAI DAILY 5 December article by (Yu Pai): "Proceed From Reality in Doing Everything"]

[Excerpts] The article says: In order to speed up the realization of the four modernizations and build China into a modern and powerful socialist country at an early date, we must adhere to the fundamental Marxist principle of proceeding from reality in doing everything so as to do our work by honestly acting in accordance with objective laws. This is a point of extreme importance. In order to uphold the principle of proceeding from reality in doing everything, we must first eliminate chaos and restore order and reform from the bottom up so as to smash the mental shackles imposed by Lin Piao and the gang of four to smithereens.

The article says that, in order to uphold the principle of proceeding from reality, it is necessary to investigate the new situation and study new problems that may have arisen. For example, in order to speed up the realization of the four modernizations, we must introduce advanced technology and equipment from abroad, make full use of foreign funds in (obtaining experiences) and training able men, develop the tourist industry, act in accordance with objective economic laws in adopting ways to manage the economy, develop science, culture and education as quickly as possible, and so on. All these tasks require that we pay attention to the new situation, study new problems and sum up new experiences. The article points out: In order to proceed from reality it is also necessary to concretely analyze actual problems and pay attention to differences and diversifications among things. We must not obliterate individual characteristics of things by using the same gauge to measure them and demanding uniformity in everything. In order to achieve the four modernizations in a locality, it is imperative to combine the principles and guidelines contained in the instructions of central authorities and other higher authorities with the specific situation of that locality so as to concretely analyze the locality's favorable and unfavorable conditions. Then the plans, measures and methods for implementing the party's line, principle and policies and fulfilling the party's construction assignments must be set forth so that this implementation and fulfillment can be carried out in a concrete, practical way. If we simply act as message centers for the instructions of higher authorities by mechanically copying and relaying these messages and going no further than issuing a general call, then it will be impossible for us to solve any practical problem and our work will inevitably become lifeless and routine. In the development of agriculture, for instance, grasping grain as the key link and insuring all-round development is the general principle for developing agriculture in every locality throughout the country and, therefore, must be resolutely implemented. However, in implementing this principle a locality should proceed from reality and uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts in order to guide agricultural production and construction, respect the right of production teams to decide what they should produce and take the mass line. [passage indistinct]

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